The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3019. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

The Latest News from the Federal Capital.

Probable Intentions of the Secessionists.

Important Letter of Secretary Seward.

Why it is Treason to Sell Steamships to Seceders.

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BRITISH SHIPS NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER.

Overwhelming Vote for the Union in Kentucky.

Capt. Montgomery Menacing the Texas Secessionists.

Another Capture of Rebels in Missouri.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17.

It is ascertained beyond cavil that the report of the desecration of the Tomb of WASHINGTON, and the removal of the remains, is wholly untrue. The Government has this from a reliable messenger, who visited Mount Vernon and returned to-day. He found everything unmolested, and Mount Vernon in its usual quiet condition. There was no indication about the Tomb of its having been molested, and the messenger was not interfered with nor questioned—seeing only the keeper of the place and the servants who usually wander about the grounds. A letter from Col. LEE to a gentleman in this city, which has been shown to a member of the Cabinet, says that the whole statement of the removal, or any such intention, is without the slightest foundation.

TROOPS INSULTED IN BALTIMORE.

The statement made by some of the Baltimore papers, that all the troops recently passing through Baltimore have not been molested nor insulted, is incorrect. Ringgold's Artillery was grossly insulted nearly all the way through the streets, but no offensive attack was made upon them. The commanding officer restrained his men from inflicting a deserved chastisement upon the insulting fellows who thronged the sidewalks.

The Government is changing as rapidly as possible the old muskets of the troops when they arrive, and supplying with Minié and Sharp's rifles. They intend to have these old arms inspected, and such as are of sufficient value are to be rifled and supplied with the best modern improvements for breech-loading] and cap-locks. This can be done at a slight expense to the Government, and make efficient and valuable arms.

The Michigan Regiment, which arrived last night, paraded to-day, and made a splendid personal appearance. They were highly spoken of by Gen. MANSFIELD, Secretary CAMERON and Gen. SCOTT, whom they called upon and saluted. They went at sundown to the Washington Monument Grounds, and discharged their arms as a salute to the monument.

THE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The dispatches from the South that the rebels are nearly completing an arrangement for an attack on Washington, is not believed. The Government has, however, received such information from secret agents in the South, but it is presumed that they have been made to believe these things by the leaders to deceive their own people at home, and to draw the attention of the Government here from points in Virginia to Washington. Gen. SCOTT will, however, protect Washington, without abandoning his plans of operation at other points. Three companies have been stationed at the Long Bridge the past two nights—one on the Virginia side, one near the draw, and one on the Washington side.

SECRET SERVICE.

Four men were picked from each company in the District to-day and ordered to report at a certain point for immediate service. It is not known what they are to do, but it is presumed they are for scouting service. They are the best men and most trustworthy that could be selected.

The Rhode Island troops are now in camp, having completed the removal of their baggage and equipments to-day. They have a fine location. The men are much better satisfied with camp life their location at the Patent Office.

The Zouaves moved their camp this afternoon. They will be in their new position ready for drill to-morrow.

ARREST OF A SPY.

A spy named WOOD was arrested to-day, and placed in close confinement. He is from Newark, N. J. Last evening he called upon Gen. SCOTT, and professed to tell him what was going on among the rebels of Virginia. He then applied to the General for money to pay his expenses while on a scouting expedition in Virginia. Gen. SCOTT gave him thirty dollars, and he left, ostensibly to obtain information. This morning he visited the New-Jersey regiments, and was reported as endeavoring to tamper with the troops, endeavoring to persuade them to leave the service of the Government. He was thereupon arrested, and stands a fair chance of being hung as a spy and a traitor.

THOS. BENBOW died at the hospital this morning, from congestion of brain. He was a private in Company F, Twelfth New-York Regiment. His remains were taken this afternoon to New-York, by an escort of a Sergeant and a few members of the Company. Company K, Twelfth Regiment, will receive them at New-York, and the remains will be interred with military honors. This is the first death from disease among the military.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17.

Col. MCDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been promoted to the position of a Brigadier-General. Col. THOMAS, the Adjutant-General, was, a short time ago, elected to a similar rank.

The Virginia newspapers received to-day, note continued arrivals of Confederate troops, and their departure for points not designated.

The following important letter was yesterday written by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861.

SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday's date asking me to give you in writing my reasons for considering an acceptance on your part of Gov. LETCHER' proposition to purchase the steamships *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, recently seized by his orders and now in his possession, an act of treason. With this request I readily comply. An insurrection has broken out in several of the States of this Union, including Virginia, designed to overthrow the Government of the United States. The Executive authorities of the State are parties to that insurrection, and so are public enemies. Their action in seizing or buying vessels to be employed in executing that design is not merely without authority of law, but is treason. It is treason for any person to give aid and comfort to public enemies. To sell vessels to them which it is their purpose to use as ships-of-war, is to give them aid and comfort. To receive money from them in payment for vessels which they have seized for these purposes would be to convert the unlawful seizure into a sale, and would subject the party so offending to the pains and penalties of treason, and the Government would not hesitate to bring the offender to punishment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To G. HEINEKEN, Esq., Agent New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, Washington.

Citizens of the seceded States, in order to receive patents for inventions, must take the oath prescribed by law, acknowledging their allegiance to the United States.

The statement that ROSS WINANS, of Baltimore, was unconditionally released, is unfounded. There is authority for stating that he was only released, by order of the Government, on his giving a parole of honor that he would do no act, openly or covertly, hostile to the Government of the United States.

A general army order has been issued, stating that there will be added to the General Staff of the Army four Quartermasters and eight Assistants, to be promoted and selected according to existing laws and regulations. There will be added to the Medical Department ten Surgeons and twenty Assistants. The Surgeons will be promoted from the senior Assistant Surgeons, and the Assistants appointed from civil life, after having passed the usual examination by the Board from the Medical Department of the Army. Due public notice of the appointment and time and place of meeting of the Board will be given.

Mr. HERBERT, Superintendent of Mount Vernon, says there is no foundation for the report that the remains of WASHINGTON have been removed from their resting place. This is in accordance with a statement heretofore emanating from this correspondence.

Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD to-day issued an order as follows:

I advised by telegraph the agent of Adams Express Company at New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, that in the future no Express matter, inclusive of letters, will be permitted to go south of this City, into Virginia. Last evening Col. STONE seized, by my order, the Express matter, and stopped all contraband goods, and allowed the rest to go forward.

Ex-Gov. A. H. REEDER, of Pennsylvania, well known in connection with the early history of Kansas, was to-day appointed Brigadier-General by the President.

The opening of the line of travel from Baltimore North and Northwest, has been the signal for a rush of travel to Washington. Yesterday and to-day's trains brought hundreds of passengers.

The Irish Brigade, over 1,000 strong, tendered by Major MULLIGAN, was to-day accepted by Secretary CAMERON for service during the war. Its probable destination is Washington.

The Departments daily receive bushels of letters from applicants for plans, military and civil, most of which ask for replies. It is proper therefore to state that it is the inflexible rule that letters relating to such subjects, though read and filed, are not and cannot be answered.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 16, 1861.

The occupation of Baltimore by the National troops is significant of the purpose of the Administration to advance upon Harper's Ferry in a very few days, and the precaution is by no means unnecessary, if we consider the character and numbers of the Secessionists in that largest of the Southern cities. Nothing seems to be more probable than that an attack upon the rebels at the Ferry, while Baltimore was left free to fester and foment treason, would be to invite "a fire in the rear." It is not surprising, therefore, that Gen. SCOTT has put a rope around the necks of the traitors in that city before proceeding to disperse those south of the Potomac.

The probability of an immediate attack on the enemy is rendered stronger, if we consider that there would seem to be no other way of explaining necessity of occupying Baltimore. The smoldering embers of secession were known to exist there, but with strong forces all around the city there was no danger of an outbreak, without an immediate and powerfully exciting cause; and but for the suggested movement, good policy would have dictated the wisdom of leaving the city to itself. We may, for these reasons, look for stirring events at no distant day—probably a bloody battle, or a general rout of the ill-organized bands collected about Harper's Ferry.

The telegraphic reports from Harrisburgh, that Col. ANDERSON had informed Gov. CURTIN that Ex-Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE would take a command under him in support of the Union, is thought to be too good to be true. If true, it is highly important and significant, since it would indicate that Kentucky, in the estimation of that over-cautious statesman, is for the Union. It will be admitted, also, that the name of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would give immense strength to the cause of Union in all the States which have yet to vote upon the question of Union or disunion.

This is in some respects the strangest war that ever was waged. Who before ever heard of a Government extending its mail facilities to whole provinces in open rebellion, while the rebel Postmasters make their regular quarterly returns to the Government against which they have waged war, and call for supplies of stamps as often as they have occasion? Yet this is now actually the case. I am assured that within a week the Post-office Department sent $4,500 worth of stamps to New-Orleans, and $1,500 worth to Charleston! This is a fair illustration of the "independence" of the Confederate States. They steal all they can lay their hands upon, and then turn mendicant to get more.

The rumored robbing of Mount Vernon, of the bones of WASHINGTON, is not credited. The crime seems to be so unnatural and so abhorrent to the minds of men, that even the companions of FLOYD are thought to be superior to it. The Romans believed parricide to be impossible, and, therefore, made no law for its punishment; and the Americans cannot suspect even traitors and rebels of violating the tomb of the Father of his Country. If, however, the improbable rumor shall turn out to be true, it will more than verify the imputations heretofore cast upon the character of Col. WASHINGTON, the proprietor of Mount Vernon—that he grew rich by speculating in the bones of his illustrious kinsman—for, not content with selling them to the ladies of America, he is represented as stealing them back again, probably with a view of selling out again to the Confederate States. He has already dishonored the name he bears, to an extent which is humiliating to every true American; but it may be hoped, for the honor of human nature, that he has spared them this disgrace.

The refusal of the Government to receive a black regiment of Canadian fugitives into the public service, cannot fail to impress the people of the South favorably. Thus far the course of events tends to demonstrate that the South should look to the Federal Government for protection against the negro population, instead of the "Confederate States." While the former has repeatedly refused to receive aid from slaves or to harbor runaways, the latter has been employing negroes, slave and free, in building fortifications, and in some instances negroes have been armed and officered as soldiers.

The "Confederate States" having no other reserve for revenue than direct taxes, will be glad enough to sell their cotton to the hated Yankees in order to enable their people to pay the taxes. Their Congress, in the exuberance of pride and vain-glory, when they were still laboring under the hallucination of supposing that cotton was king, laid a tax on the exportation of that article. But when they find themselves at the mercy of their enemies, they will be glad enough to suspend the collection of this duty, and to send the cotton North, over the interior routes of communication.

The difficulty of getting cotton to market, and the necessity of having an unwonted supply of breadstuffs, provisions, and food for horses in these war-like times, will very probably cause unusual attention to be given to the latter articles, to the neglect of the former; and it will not be surprising if the cotton crop shall fall to one-half that produced last year. This event has been anticipated by the cotton consumers of Europe, and hence the herculean efforts which have been made to stimulate the production of other regions of the world. It will be a miracle if the cotton planters are not ruined by their rebellion. Every event seems to conspire for their destruction. There is imminent danger of the immediate and violent overthrow of Slavery; and at any rate, there is a strong probability that the institution will be materially modified before the termination of the war. These are the direct consequences likely to flow from the rebellion, and to them will be added, in all human probability, the destruction of the value of slaves by the destruction of the monopoly now enjoyed in the production of cotton. The opinion gains ground daily, that whatever else may happen, Slavery will be destroyed or fatally wounded in the conflict of arms; and from present appearances it encounters the greatest risks at the hands of its friends.

Mr. SMITH, familiarly known as "Extra Billy," of Virginia, is in the city. He is a Secessionist, but is allowed to walk the streets with impunity. No Northern ex-member would be permitted to promenade the streets of Richmond, and even a Northern Democrat, unless he were believed to be an enemy of the Federal Government, would be permitted to go at large. This simple fact illustrates the difference between freedom and Slavery. He was seen on the avenue to-day in company with and in familiar conversation with Gen. ASHLEY, of Ohio, one of the most sterling and thoroughgoing Republicans in the country. No doubt the Ex-Governor of Virginia felt all the more comfortable for the companionship of a "Black Republican" for once.

The Government has no reason to exclude Secessionists from Washington, or from any other portion of the country north of the Potomac. If they come here or go further North, for the purpose of spying out the weakness of the Federal forces, or the lukewarmness of the people in the cause of Union, they will go back with a flea in their ears. So long as they refrain from efforts to smuggle contraband articles, or to foment sedition in this City and Maryland, they should be permitted to travel unmolested. They will carry home anything but encouraging news. OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

AN EXPEDITION INTO SECESSION.

ANNAPOLIS, Friday, May 17.

One hundred men, Capt. THOMAS' company, (Thirteenth New-York Regiment,) with two pieces of artillery and three days rations, went down the Bay yesterday on the propeller *Wm. Woodward*, to retake the Smith Point light-ship, towed a few miles up the Great Wycomico. The Secessionists have two more in their possession.

It was not determined in Washington to-day where Major BUTLER would be sent.

A train ran off the track, last night, between Washington and Annapolis Junction, injuring one man and destroying seven cars.

Col. PRATT has made excursions into the country of several miles from the Junction.

WILLIAM H. ANTHON has left for Washington to assume the duties of Judge Advocate-General for New-York.

Parties direct from Harper's Ferry say there are only about 4,000 troops there. There were many Unionists among them, who were induced to enlist by the false report of another John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry.

One object of scattering so many troops in so many counties of Virginia, is to make sure of a secession majority by their votes.

THE DISCHARGE OF ROSS WINANS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 17.

ROSS WINANS has been honorably discharged, according to orders from Washington.

All is quiet in this city this morning.

The Philadelphia Camp is visited by thousands. It presents a splendid appearance.

Many of the men and officers are visiting people in the city.

More troops are expected *via* Perryville.

Following is the *Sun's* account of the release of ROSS WINANS:

"ROSS WINANS, Esq., arrested on Tuesday night, at the Relay House, by order of the Administration, was released yesterday, without even an examination. It appears that the charge against him was treason, in having furnished material aid to Virginia. The charge was founded upon mere rumor, in which there was no truth. It appears that within an hour after his arrest he was taken to Annapolis by special train, and there provided with a comfortable room.

On Wednesday a steam-tug was sent for him, and he was brought up to Fort McHenry, where he was comfortably provided for, and where he was treated with great courtesy by the officers. His release was obtained through the influence of some personal friends, upon whose statements Mr. LINCOLN ordered his release, through Gen. SCOTT. The order to arrest him had been issued to any commissioned officer."

LATEST REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 17.

The city is very quiet to-day.

One company of artillery regulars passed through to Washington.

The Eighth New-York Regiment have been ordered back to Washington. They seem loath to leave the pleasant camp at the Relay House. The men there are in good health. Very few are on the sick list in either of the three regiments.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CAMDEN STATION, Friday, May 17.

To C. W. Pearell, Esq.

The reports in the Eastern papers this morning, about the destruction of the bridges on our road, are untrue. The only ground for them is the attempted destruction of the small culverts near Point Rocks, by which, however, no injury was done. The statements are of the same as the report in a New-York morning paper, "That I asked General SCOTT to take possession of us as a military road." W. P. SMITH.

A TIMES CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED AS A SPY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, May 17.

E. F. UNDERHILL was arrested here to-day by the Secessionists on a charge of being a spy. He had been to Wheeling to attend the Convention as Reporter for the NEW-YORK TIMES, and was on his way back to Baltimore.

UNION TRIUMPH IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 17.

The official vote in eighty-nine counties for the Union Delegates to the Border State Convention is 98,561. Eighteen counties are yet to be heard from. The aggregate Presidential vote in November was 146,216.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Friday, May 17.

The House yesterday concurred in the Senate bill legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the Kentucky Banks.

The House also passed resolutions that Kentucky should maintain a strict neutrality during the present contest, and approving of Gov. MAGOFFIN'S refusal, under existing circumstances, to furnish troops to the Federal Government.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ANOTHER CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 17.

Several Union men having been driven from Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, a detachment of volunteers, under command of Capt. COLE, was sent on Tuesday night to protect the loyal citizens in that section.

Capt. COLE reached Potosi at 3 o'clock this morning, and surrounded the town with a chain of sentinels, and shortly after daylight a hundred and fifty citizens were taken prisoners and formed in line.

The Union men were recognized and released. About fifty secessionists were liberated on parole, and nine of the leaders were brought to the City prisoners of war.

A lead manufactory belonging to JOHN DEAN was taken possession of and some four hundred pigs of lead seized.

On the return trip the troops dispersed a company of cavalry at De Sota, and captured thirty horses they left behind in their flight. The Stars and Stripes were then hoisted on a pole just ready to receive a secession flag. Another prominent Secessionist was arrested here, and another at Victoria, make twelve in all, who are now in the arsenal.

Thirteen American families arrived here last night, having all been driven from different towns on the Pacific Railroad for supporting the Union.

Gen. PRICE has issued orders instructing the Brigadier-Generals to immediately organize the militia of their respective Districts and hold them in readiness for active service. The officers and soldiers are strictly enjoined to afford all the protection in their power to the persons and property of the citizens of the State, without reference to political principles, the organization being simply to protect the people in their rights under the Constitution of the State, and the United States troops are warned to avoid collision with any armed bodies, unless absolutely required to protect the lives, liberty, and property of the people. The flag of the State of Missouri is the only one to be used by the militia.

Nearly 900 Irishmen have been enrolled in the United States service here, and will probably be organized into a separate regiment.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HARNEY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ST. LOUIS, MAY 13, 1861.

My attention has been called to publications in several of the city papers to the effect that the volunteers under my command at this post were disorderly, and that they were acting to some extent in defiance of the discipline of the army.

I deem it my duty, and it affords me great pleasure to say, that these publications are wholly unfounded, and do great injustice to the volunteers. These troops have submitted cheerfully and with alacrity to the discipline of the service, and nothing has come under my observation, or been reported to me, that should subject them to the injurious publications to which I have alluded. I beg to express my entire disapproval of such unfounded publications, as they are only calculated to injure the public service, and create disquiet and ill feeling in the community.

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDING OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Friday, May 17.

Nothing of special interest was done by the State Board to night.

The Companies of W. R. MCDONALD, of New-York, and Capt. HENRY BALDWIN, of Steuben, were accepted. The three Companies discharged from service to-day, by the State Board, were from New-York. They desired their release from the State Board in order to join a regiment accepted directly by the Federal Government and proceed at once to active duty, without the harassing delay to which volunteers are subjected under the Board. The resolutions for their discharge were introduced by Secretary of State JONES, and opposed by Attorney General MYERS. The companies are indebted to the exertions of Major FARNHAM for the accomplishment of their wishes.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Friday, May 17.

Little business of interest was transacted by the Military Board this morning.

The companies of Capt. MAGEN, Capt. ISAAC L. TAYLOR and Capt. JOSEPH KELLER were released and discharged further service on their own application.

The Board organized another Utica Regiment, composed of the following companies:

Capt. JENNINGS, 77 men; Capt. Capleman, 77 men; Capt. Arrowsmith, 77 men; Capt. Wetmore, 77 men; Capt. Brendle, 77 men; Capt. D. Smith, Jr., 77 men.

The election of the following officers for the Cayuga Regiment was confirmed: Col. JOHN S. CLARK, Lieut.-Col. CLARENCE A. SEWARD, and Major JAMES B. LEDLIE.

The following companies have been accepted: FRANCIS J. MCHUGH, of New-York, 79 men; DOMINICK O'CONNER, of New-York, 79 men; MICHAEL MURPHY, of New-York, 78 men.

PORT JERVIS, Orange Co., N. Y., May 16.

A company of volunteers, numbering 88 men, under command of THOMAS HOLT, left here on Tuesday morning last for New-York, to join the Sickles Brigade. They were accompanied by the entire Fire Department of the village, and a large concourse of citizens, with the Delaware Artillery corps, under Lieuts. ST. JOHN and BRODHEAD, as escort in their march through the streets to the depôt, where the Captain was presented with a handsome sword by a few of his fellow-townsmen. The cars moved from the depôt amid the roar of cannon, waving of flags handkerchiefs and cheers.

CANANDAIGUA, Friday, May 17.

The third company of volunteers from Canandaigua, left here for Albany, this evening, amid the cheers of the people. Other companies are forming here, and great enthusiasm still prevails.

THE MILITARY CAMP AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, May 17.

Five companies have arrived here since yesterday, from Angelica, Peterboro, Palmyra, Mt. Morris, and Candor.

Capt. WHITLOCK'S company, from Ithaca, now here, has been ordered to join Col. BAKER'S Regiment, in New-York. They leave this evening.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, May 16.

Capt. HATFIELD'S company, of Elizabethtown, have enlisted for three years. They arrived here at 1:45 P. M., and were escorted to their quarters at the State Arsenal by Capt. MURPHY'S company. They numbered eighty men, besides the officers, and their uniform excited admiration.

CAPTURE OF A SUBMARINE BOAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 17.

Quite an excitement was created in the upper part of the city this morning by the seizure of a submarine boat, the invention of DR VILLEROI, a Frenchman. It was going down the river and struck on an island. Four men were found aboard. VILLEROI says he was about taking it to the Navy-yard to test, but the officers of the yard disclaim any knowledge of him. The boat was constructed some time since for raising wrecks and other submarine work, but was never put in active use. It is cigar-shaped and made of iron; 30 feet long. It supplies its own air and will be useful in running under a fleet.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 17.

The report about BRECKINRIDGE is entirely unfounded.

The First Regiment, Guthrie Grays, Col. BASLER, 1,000 strong, passed through the city to-day for Camp Dennison, sixteen miles above, looking towards Western Virginia.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, Commander of the Western District, has sent five thousand guns for use of the Kentucky Union men. Their particular destination is undivulged.

Col. ANDERSON is still in Cincinnati. He is likely to receive a grand ovation in Louisville. Cincinnati performed prodigies in his honor yesterday.

CINCINNATI, May 17, 1861.

DAN RICE'S circus flotilla was menaced by the mob last midnight. They demanded that RICE should hoist the Union flag instead of his own. He brought a howitzer, charged with slugs, to bear on the mob, and defied them; put on steam and stood for the Kentucky shore, where he is now safely moored.

The Bank of the Ohio Valley was thrown out to-day by the Cincinnati Clearing House. Other banks sound.

THE BLOCKADE OF NORFOLK.

THE YANKEE WITH THREE PRIZE STEAMERS IN TOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 17.

The steamer *City of Richmond* has arrived from Washington, *via* Fortress Monroe. She left at Washington the steamer *Boston*, to sail yesterday for Annapolis. She reports, last evening, 30 miles south of Cape Henlopen, saw steamer *Yankee*, with three prize steamers in tow, bound north.

Orders for building one of the seven sloops-of-war were received at the Philadelphia Navy yard. The ship is to be pushed rapidly forward.

FROM THE CHESAPEAKE.

A VESSEL WITH A LARGE CARGO OF TOBACCO CAPTURED BY THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

The United States transport *Cahawba*, J. B BAKER commanding, arrived yesterday from Washington, D. C., making the passage in 46 hours, where she landed the Second Connecticut Regiment. Capt. BAKER wishes to express publicly his thanks to Mr. GEO. F. MOORE, pilot of the gun-boat *Quaker City*, for volunteering to pilot the *Cahawba* from Hampton Roads to Washington City and back to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. The pilot who was on board being confined to his room by sickness, and had it not been for the kindness of Mr. MOORE, the *Cahawba* would probably have been detained a day at Hampton Roads, as pilots are very scarce and not reliable in those waters. The following gun-boats are on the blockading squadron and doing effective service: *Harriet Lane*, off the mouth of James and Elizabeth River; *Monticello*, off York River; *Quaker City*, at mouth of Chesapeake Bay. The *Dawn* and *Yankee* were at anchor off Fort Monroe, waiting orders. The steam-frigate *Minnesota*, Flag-officer STRINGHAM, arrived off Old Point Comfort on the morning of the 13th inst. All well.

On the night of the 14th inst. gun boat *Quaker City* towed to sea the ship *Arago*, of Bath, (Me.,) with cargo of tobacco, from Richmond, Va., valued at $150,000. There was a prize-crew placed on board by Flag-officer STRINGHAM, of the squadron, her destination being New-York.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

BRITISH SHIPS TURNED AWAY.

The movements of the steamship *Niagara*, the first vessel of the blockading fleet which has arrived off Charleston harbor, are thus noticed in the Charleston *Courier* of the 13th and 14th inst:

"This steam frigate, which it was reported some days since was coming off this port to blockade the harbor, was first noticed off here at an early hour on Saturday, by Pilot-boat No. 4, then outside the bar, and also from the steeple of the Custom-house.

The pilot-boat had observed in the offing on Friday evening what appeared to be a merchant ship bound in, and which, not being in sight on Saturday, was no doubt ordered off. Towards midday the *Niagara* disappeared, but returned off the port in the afternoon.

On Saturday Capt ROBERT LOCKWOOD, pilot in Boat No. 2, (the *W. Y. Leitch*) took to sea the schooner *Minnehaha*, for Baltimore; soon after leaving which vessel outside, he made a square rigger standing in for the Bar. Being anxious to board, but not liking the *Niagara*, then in sight he concluded to send his large boat into port, and take to his skiff with a trusty hand.

He reached the vessel about 7 P. M., and found her to be the British bark *Hilja*, from Liverpool, consigned to Messrs. R. MURE & Co. The tide being too late to get her into port, he remained on board during Saturday night, his skiff being taken on deck and carefully placed away. On Sunday morning, it being calm, he was unable to get her under way, and about 8½ A. M. she was boarded by a boat from the *Niagara*, commanded by Lieut. R. L. MAY, who informed the Captain of the *Hilja* that the port was blockaded—the rebels inside having fired on Fort Sumter with a garrison of less than 100 men; gave him a Yankee paper containing the latest news, and mentioned that an army of 100,000 men had landed in Louisiana. The Captain of the *Hilja* informed the boarding officer that he was short of water, and requested a supply from the *Niagara*, but he was informed that the frigate had less of that article than was necessary for her. The following is a copy of the indorsement of Lieut. R. L. MAY on the papers of the *Hilja*:

"Boarded May 12th, and ordered off the whole Southern coast of the United States of America, it being blockaded. (Signed) R. L. MAY,
Lieut. U. S. Steamship *Niagara*."

The officer remained by the *Hilja* for about twenty minutes, when he left. The boat's crew had a revolver each in a belt attached to the waist. Mr. LOCKWOOD left the *Hilja* about 10 A. M., and reached the city in his skiff, accompanied by a valuable boat hand, who remained faithful, although appearances indicated that the boy had simply to open his mouth when he might have had a passage to some other place than "Dixie's Land."

The *Hilja* went off during the day, and will proceed to the British Provinces. The British ship *Monmouth*, from Liverpool, and the ship *Gen. Parkhill*, from the same place, were seen off the bar yesterday, and were ordered off; and we understand that the *Niagara* had previously sent off three other square-rigged vessels. During Sunday the *Niagara* went well off shore, accompanied by two of the above vessels, and while she was absent the British ship *A. & A.*, Capt. HUTCHINSON, from Belfast, stood in from the eastward, when the *Niagara* made after her; but the ship, having much the start, was run into shoal water, where the frigate could not well approach her, when the *Niagara* put about and stood South. If the boats of the *Niagara* fail to board her before this morning, she may get into port, with the aid of steam, in the morning. The race was anxiously watched from the wharves, and also by a party of gentlemen who were out in the pilot-boat *Rover*, Capt. EVANS. They went along side and spoke the ship.

From the Courier of the 14th.

The British ship *A. & A.*, from Belfast, which was reported in our last issue as having anchored near the outer buoy of North Channel, after having been chased by the *Niagara*, escaped being boarded by the man-of-war on Sunday night, and was successfully towed into port by the steamer *Gordon*, yesterday morning. The officers of the *Niagara* supposed the *A. & A.* to have been ashore when she anchored, she was so close in, but in this supposition they were mistaken, and the ship has got into a port where she will make a most superior freight, say about 1¾d. for Upland, and 1¾d. for Sea Island Cotton.

The British ship *Susan G. Owens* went to sea yesterday for Liverpool, and it was rumored that she was boarded by a boat from the *Niagara*, and her papers strictly examined; but the pilot who took her to sea informs us that he watched her closely after she got outside until she had almost disappeared, and that no such event took place. She was, when last seen, going off finely, with all her canvass set. So far as we can ascertain, no outward bound vessel has yet been stopped.

The *Niagara* was about ten miles Southeast from the Ship Bar yesterday, and was there visited during the afternoon by ROBT. BUNCH, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, who left the city about 2 P. M., in the steamer *Charleston*, and proceeded on board the *Niagara*, where he was received with the usual salute, and had every courtesy extended to him, and every matter in regard to the blockade satisfactorily explained. All neutral vessels now in this port would be allowed a reasonable time to depart, but nothing further would be allowed to come in. The *A. & A.*, which got in yesterday, and whose manner of getting into port rather disturbed the nerves of some cotton shippers, will be allowed to go unmolested. All open letters for masters of foreign vessels expected here will be received on board the *Niagara* and given to the parties when they come off the Bar, but no sealed communications will be received. A fleet of eight or ten sail, with Commodore STRINGHAM, is expected off here shortly, when the blockade will be rigidly enforced all along the coast. They expressed a willingness to have supplied the *Hilja* with water, but the Captain sailed off in such haste that it could not be done.

The commander of the *Niagara* was pained at the position he had to occupy in reference to the seceded States, but he intended to carry out his orders. Mr. BUNCH says the *Niagara* is a formidable looking ship, has a noble crew of about six hundred men, is loaded down with provisions and war materials, decks piled up with shot and guns of the most formidable size. The only Charleston ships ordered off have been those reported; say, the *Monmouth*, *Gen. Parkhill* and *Hilja*, all from Liverpool. The *Eliza Bonsall*, *Sir Allan McNab*, &c., have not yet been seen. Several other British vessels have been ordered off, two of which it is said were bound to Savannah, but their names we did not learn. No vessels appeared off this harbor on Monday, so far as we could see or learn, and the *Niagara* had a quiet day, but she keeps steam on all the time and moves rapidly when under way.

MOVEMENTS OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

HARTFORD, Friday, May 17.

The Third Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers leave on Monday for Washington, completely armed and equipped.

GEN. PRENTISS TO GOV. MAGOFFIN.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, May 17.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, has sent a messenger to Gen. PRENTISS, commanding the United States forces here, demanding an explanation of the arrest of a traitor and spy, a resident of Columbus, Ky. Gen. PRENTISS declined making a written communication in reply, and said that he denied the right of Gov. MAGOFFIN or any other man, excepting the proper United States authorities, to interrogate him.

It is said that Gov. MAGOFFIN has ordered all secession flags flying in Kentucky to be lowered.

A message was received here, to-day, from Baducah, asking support for the Union men.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

THE REBELS TAKEN IN THE REAR.

The New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday bring highly important intelligence regarding a movement upon the Texas frontier. The *Picayune* of the 12th says:

"We learn by the steamer *J. M. Sharp*, which arrived this morning from Jefferson, Texas, that news reached that place on Tuesday last, by express, in a letter to J. M. & J. C. MURPHY, that MONTGOMERY, of Kansas notoriety, at the head of 3 000 men, had taken Fort Washitaw. Messengers had been sent to Marshall and other places, for men, money, guns, powder and lead. Capt. BILL YOUNG, with about 500 men, was on the march trying to oppose MONTGOMERY. This news was corroborated last Wednesday at Shreveport. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the country. The bells were ringing when the *Sharp* left Jefferson, for the purpose of calling a town meeting. Already a large meeting had been held at Shreveport.

A correspondent of the *Picayune* writes:

In connection with the reported taking of Fort Washita by the notorious MONTGOMERY of Kansas Abolition fame, it may be as well to state that three weeks ago I learned in Galveston, on undoubted authority from St. Louis, *via* New Orleans, and published it in the Galveston *News*, that Mr. LINCOLN'S Secretary of War had, about a week before, sent a dispatch to Major MONTGOMERY, U. S. A., at St. Louis, to instruct Major EMORY (who has something to do with the Overland Mail route) to concentrate all the force he could at Forts Washita, Coop and Arbuckle, which posts are just outside of the Northern frontier of Texas, and parallel with it.

Major EMORY was to use his own discretion as to when and how to carry out the order. This news has doubtless ere this reached the Texas frontier.

Major MONTGOMERY, you will remember, was taken prisoner the other day by the Arkansas State troops, at or near Fort Smith, on the western frontier of that State, and the point of departure of the overland stages.

Fort Washita is on the Comanche Reserve to the northwest of Texas, and will afford MONTGOMERY an excellent opportunity, backed by those Indians, who all hate the Texans, to depredate in our own State.

Col. BAYLOR and some thousands of experienced Texas Rangers are on that frontier, and now that the C. S. Government gives these brave men and indomitable Indian fighters the authority and means to protect themselves, MONTGOMERY and his band will stand but little chance of holding the fort.

The *Delta* of Saturday evening has this documentary evidence of the reality of this raid:

Governor MOORE this morning received the following letter, signed, it will be seen, by a number of prominent citizens of Northwest Louisiana:

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana, May 8, 1861.

GOVERNOR THOS. O. MOORE—*Dear Sir*: Enclosed we forward you a handbill just received from Marshall Texas. The names of many of these gentlemen are known to us, and we have no doubt they at least believe the contents of the handbill. Send us arms by all means—arms for mounted companies. Telegraph the Montgomery Government, if necessary.

Send all sorts of arms and ammunition immediately. In haste.

J. M. LANDRUM, THOS. H MORRIS,
A. FLOURNOY, Sr., J. S. FLOURNOY,
T. P. HOTCHKISS, J. N. HOWELL,
H. J. G. BAITLE, F. P. AUSTIN,
THOS. J. ALLEN.

An express has just reached this place, stating that MONTGOMERY, of Kansas, at the head of 2,000 or 3,000 men, had taken possession of Forts Washita and Cobb, on our northern frontier, and threaten invasion of our State and the devastation of our County.

Col. W. C. YOUNG, at the head of 600 men, was holding them in check, and dispatched runners, calling upon the people for help.

LET OLD HARRISON RESPOND TO THE CALL.

We have the men ready to go, but we need horses and money. Let every man having a horse or any money answer this appeal from the northern part of our State by offering both to such as are ready to march, and drive the invader from our soil.

Our County Court has this day issued the bonds of the county, bearing ten per cent interest, in obedience to the action of the public meeting held last Saturday, the 4th inst. These bonds are now ready for sale. Let every man that can raise $50 come forward and buy at least one of these bonds. The money thus raised will be invested for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition for the defence of our country, and the cause appeals to every patriot to do what he can.

A public meeting will be held in Marshall on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, to take action in the matter; at which time let every citizen be present and report what amount of money he will invest in the bonds of the County, and what number of horses he can furnish. We must have money, or ruin and desolation stare us in the face.

A. POPE, GILL MCKAY,
J. M. MORPHIS, A. E. CLEMMONS,
WM. BRADFIELD, G. S. LIPSCOMP,
F. S. BASS, W. P. LANE,
J. N. COLEMAN, G. B. ADKINS,
J. F. WOMACK, W. H. DEAL,
G. G. GREGG, J. A. HARRIS.

MARSHALL, Tuesday Evening, May 7, 1861.

LATER REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 17.

Texan advices say that Col. VAN DORN had succeeded in causing the surrender of the remaining Federal troops in Texas.

Texans in large numbers were doubtless on the upper frontier taking necessary steps to defend the State against incursions, from unfounded rumors at Montgomery that the Abolitionists were marching to capture the forts on the upper border.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 17.

The Adjutant-General has issued orders designating the Pennsylvania Regiments mustered into service by numbers in order. Col. PATTERSON'S Regiment, at Washington, is the Seventeen

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM MARYLAND.

PRESENT STATE OF FEELING—THE BAR—WAR AND PHILOSOPHY—REVOLUTION AND CONSERVATISM—CHARACTER OF THE STATE RIGHTSMEN—TRADE OF BALTIMORE—BRIG.-GEN. BUTLER—HIS BOOTS, &C.—ARREST OF WINANS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 15, 1861.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Union cause, since the riot here of the 19th ultimo, is gradually regaining ground in many parts of Maryland, "taking and repossessing" political strongholds, it is also true that there exists much of that raw material for secession industry, which, skillfully wrought upon, would render her liable to the fate that has befallen other of the Border States.

In Baltimore, the laboring classes, by a large majority, are in favor of the Federal Union as it was known to the American people, out of South Carolina, a year ago. This has been clearly proved by the unwavering resistance with which they have met the insidious suggestions of the *Sun* penny paper, circulating largely among them during a long season of ill-remunerated labor.

Though the Secession cause has not, heretofore, commanded the bone and muscle of the body politic, it is certainly true, that it has as its advocates, a good part of the intellect and all the passions of the aforesaid body. Most of the Bar view the old Union as virtually gone forever, with nothing left of it but the name; and consider the only sovereignty to which allegiance is due, to be that of the State. As to the ardent, the ambitious, the youthful, they are nerved to a pitch of enthusiasm by the reputation of chivalry and the boldness which is supposed to characterize JEFFERSON DAVIS and his adherents. This feeling results very much from the same sentiment which, in the opinion of Dr. JOHNSON, makes every man think meanly of himself *for not having been a soldier*. "Were SOCRATES and CHARLES XII, of Sweden, both present in any company, and were SOCRATES to say, 'follow me and hear a lecture on philosophy;' and CHARLES, laying his hand on his sword, to say, 'follow me and dethrone the Czar,' a man would be ashamed to follow SOCRATES." And among our youth there are very few, I fear, who would not rather assist in driving Mr. LINCOLN out of Washington, than in listening to Mr. EVERETT deliver an oration on the glories of the Union. Right or wrong, there is an attraction that attends extremes,—a dignity that waits on danger, which appeals to the common enthusiasm, and excites all the generosity of courage.

The Secessionists in this State are restrained by the impossibility of any immediate action; but, on the first opportunity, they could be brought out at the tap of a drum. As is usual in all revolutions, men of selfish schemes and ruined fortunes are not wanting, who are eager to play a desperate game to make or to save themselves, by trying some new experiment. The energy that naturally belongs to this class, gives them a force greatly beyond the proportion of their numbers. Conservatism is, after all, but a body at rest, while the other is armed with momentum and velocity. While respectability stands with hands in its pockets, revolution is shipt and ready for the fray.

It would not be candid or even truthful to omit to State that the Southern-rights Party (a name they prefer to be called by) numbers many of our best men, measured by any moral standard whatsoever; be it that of honor, charity or religion. This is a fact that no one, knowing the State of Maryland, can deny. As to secession arguments—some addressed to the material interests of Maryland are not without force; others are picked up, like brick-bats, in a scrimmage, without much regard to their shape, weight or neatness. Those most in vogue tend to prove the state of unexampled prosperity that is in reserve for Baltimore in the promised land of Dixie, which somehow or other, depends upon the protection to manufactures to be afforded by a Confederate Republic, whose members have always advocated free-trade, and the influx of Northern capital, or both together. It is generally believed that the most important trade of the place is with the South.

This city is, and has been for some time past, perfectly orderly and quiet. The statements made in some of the Northern journals of persecutions, threats, robberies, violence, &c. are not correct. Intolerance rather exhibits itself in the form of petty social miseries. An old-fashioned Unionist, who is not well up with the metaphysical distinctions of the times, and who believes with Gen. WASHINGTON, and the Convention which framed the Constitution, *in their letter transmitting it to the Congress of 1787 for ratification*, that "in the consolidation of our Union is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety" and "national existence," must often submit to be looked upon coldly by his oldest and best friends. Nor has his position in this respect been much improved by the anathema launched against his city by the Northern people and Press. Nor by the Bobadil performances of Brig.-Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, whose general orders, "boots" and proclamations are the marvel of our citizens.

Last night, on his return from Frederick, was arrested at the Relay House, Ross WINANS, a member of the State Legislature. This act with others that are alleged to have been done by the order of Gen. BUTLER, is much regretted by the Union men here, as calculated to alienate and disgust the friends of the Federal Government in the State.

Hon. HENRY MAY has been called upon, without distinction of party to become a candidate for the Congress to meet in July. His letter in response is published in the morning papers of to-day, and takes, as against secession, the strongest Union grounds. It is expected that the Union Convention, to be elected to-night, will confirm this spontaneous nomination.

CECIL.

MILITARY MATTERS AT BUFFALO.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND DETACHMENT OF VOLUNTEERS—EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND THE HOME GUARD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Saturday evening, May 11, 1861.

We have been devoting this afternoon entirely to the second detachment of a regiment of volunteers which this, the "Queen City of the Lakes," has been contributing to the cause of the Government of Freedom. We made all preparation, immediately upon the receipt of the President's proclamation, to send the Seventy-fourth and Sixty-fifth Regiments, State Militia, but red tapeism at Albany in some way interfered with our projects, blasted our hopes, and we were obliged to resort to the organization of a new regiment.

Buffalo has never before been a witness of such a scene as it has this day. We have played soldier for many years, but no one could bring himself to believe that our country could ever, by any possibility, be engaged in a civil war, until the reality came upon us; but the fact, once comprehended, was sufficient to arouse our very slow-and-easy inclined people to a sense of their duty.

To-day six companies started for the seat of war. They were escorted to the New York and Erie Railroad Dépôt by the Continentals, Ex-President FILLMORE, commandant, the Citizens' Corps, and several fire companies, the Seventy-fourth Regiment, and a vast multitude of citizens. The streets were crowded—hardly was there passage-way through the streets for the volunteers and their escort. Flags were flung out in profusion. Every window on the streets through which the procession passed was occupied by the wife, the sister, or the mother, whose tearful eye betokened the sad heart, but whose fervent "God bless them" did all that mortal can do to insure blessing and protection to the country's heroes. All along the route the wives followed close by their husbands—the fathers carried their little children. I know no one who witnessed the scene could, for the mere love of gain, have separated those families. We, I am sure, could not convert ourselves into flourishing slaveowners.

Immediately in front of the First Presbyterian Church the procession halted, to assist in the ceremony of raising a flag upon the steeple. Speeches were made by Hon E. G. SPAULDING, Rev. Dr. CLARK, formerly of your Mercer-street Church, and others; three cheers were given for the emblem of our liberty, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, and the procession moved to the dépôt, where nine cars were awaiting the volunteers. At 6 P. M. they had gone, the assemblage had dispersed, and all was quiet.

We are all quite calm and unexcited. The tariff of indignation which the affair of Sumter caused, the especial anxiety about Washington has passed, and in their stead is a determination that the Government must be sustained; our power to suppress rebellion exhibited and exercised, and that, too, as soon as possible, for there is a suspense in business which may, if too long continued, reduce us to a nation of bankrupts. The South has nothing to lose—the North everything. Whatever shall hereafter be done will flow from a quiet feeling of duty.

We have another Regiment drilling; everybody is becoming a soldier—the old, the middle-aged, and the boys. The Continentals, Major FILLMORE, Commandant, is made up of men past the meridian of life, but all healthy and strong; they comprise the wealth of the city. The Citizen Corps comprises the next younger grade, young men anxious to attain military proficiency. The "Tigers" are composed of a class of men still younger, but liable to do duty. There are several other organizations, the "Heavy Chargers," lawyers mostly, the "Reserve Guard," and others, all which hold themselves in readiness to respond when the President calls.

The arrivals here of Southern families are many and frequent, nor are they all of the Union stripe, but some are the families of seceders. There is now here the wife of a lieutenant in the Southern Army.

Are we sure they do not come as spies? If they do not come as spies, will they not serve the purpose by their correspondence?

Will not the emigration from the South of the Southern families tend to defeat the end of the blockade, the starving to submission and loyalty of the rebels? Was it ever before heard of—an enemy sending his family to eat up the means of subsistence of an enemy, and with that enemy's consent? Ought this emigration to be allowed? TRUE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, May 11, 1861.

Events are crowding upon us. What is in the future for us the Lord only knows. The Secessionists may soon force us Union men to side openly and above-board and absolutely with the General Government. It seems that our late Union vote of 100,000 to 120,000 is only making them more desperate and unscrupulous. Their is much fiendish method in their stupendous madness. They may not number over 30,000 in Kentucky, but they say they are, or will be soon, so thoroughly armed and equipped and organized that they can and will ever match and over-ride four times their number! But, with all their preparations and their bluster, they can't succeed, if the Union men prove as vigilant, active, determined and bold as I think they will.

We may require arms and munitions from the Government in order to hold our own and keep down the Secessionists. They want $6,000,000 to "arm the State" for secession uses, and for such an object they would levy upon Kentuckians, who have heretofore paid but $100, a tax of $1,300. The secession movement has already nearly ruined us, and would at the point of the bayonet wring from us what little we have left.

We have no more forbearance for this movement in Kentucky. The chief conspirators in our midst must let us alone, or they must be wiped out. We intend to retain our ascendency. I believe they are doomed to discomfiture, at every point, in the present Legislature. However, whatever the Legislature may do, I believe that this city and this Congressional District, for one, will stand firm.

We may, before long, have a serious disturbance in Louisville, but the Unionists will triumph over any and all disturbers of their city's peace. The mobocrats here claim they muster 2,500, and they say they can and will compel the sending of contraband provisions from Louisville to their rebel confederates, in defiance of the instructions of the Government, and in contempt of the remonstrances of our law-abiding citizens! But the loyal men proclaim that if the Government shall see fit to require strict compliance with its demands on this point, they deem it their high and solemn duty to render strict obedience, and to require the same of others. My impression is, they will stand true to this declaration, even should they have to appeal for Government aid to make it good.

You will hear of many "alarming slave insurrections in Kentucky." The Secessionists will, of course, keep Madam Rumor busy manufacturing John Brown affairs here, and attributing them to "the left wing of the Abolition Party." But, Sir, we understand their game, and we will keep our eyes open and our hands ready. Very truly, yours.

FROM THE NEW-YORK TWELFTH.

LETTER FROM CAMP ANDERSON—HARDSHIPS OF THE REGIMENT AND HOW THE MEN MET THEM.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, Monday, May 13, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: I have promised myself for some time that I would write you fully. I always endeavor never to break a promise, and had I not also promised you I think I should have broken the promise to myself.

As I told you when I started, I took a fearful responsibility in starting with so many raw and inexperienced men. The emergency demanded it, and events have justified it. The particulars of our departure and arrival at Annapolis you are aware of. The sufferings of the boys on that forced march from Annapolis to the Junction you can never know. Did you ever attempt to walk on a railroad track with the ties laid at irregular intervals, and deep sand, dust, &c., between. When you have walked a mile or two without food or water for twenty-two hours, think what our boys did, on that march from Annapolis to the Junction. When we arrived at the Junction, we were called upon to furnish 100 men to guard the road to Washington. I did not think there were ten able to stand. I called for volunteers as I had not the heart to make details. *Two men stepped forward for every one that was wanted.* Good heavens! I was completely unmanned; I could with difficulty restrain my tears of joy at such a development of patriotism. Starved, famished, thirsty, worn out—those boys forgot themselves—everything for their country. If I ever live to get home, I shall see them remembered. And yet I am told the papers, or some of them, abuse my men, and say we sent home so many bad sheep. Well, we can live down all their abuse—*we have other and more important matters on hand at present.* Of course, we sent home some—say six or eight, that we would not allow to take the oath, one refused. That's the whole story. We built an engine at Annapolis Junction. We built our own quarters here, and now having but fairly got into them, we are building ourselves up. We don't want any puffs in the papers. We did not come to Washington for that purpose. Say to anybody that inquires that our men are in good health generally—good spirits, (not whisky,) and, I believe, will do well—generally very obedient, and their friends at home can rest content. I wish people at home would not write here that so and so is sick and till; when a mother, or brother, or father has a little malady, it annoys the men, and makes them anxious to run home for a day or two. Urge your Courts to suspend all actions for the time being against any man here on duty, and advise me, that I can allay their fears as to personal affairs. I have unpleasant accounts as to my own business matters, that concerns me, not my property—my life and my heart are at the service of my country. I am unconcerned personally until this matter is settled. Then, if needs, I can begin again. So much for the Regiment and myself. As for matters here, Washington is quiet, with the presence of so many troops—remarkably so. A general good behavior and determined stamp of character marks the masses of men here assembled. Whatever the beginning of any conflict may be, I have not the slightest doubt as to the end. Don't let our friends worry at home about our Government. We have an able Cabinet, able officers, headed by Gen. SCOTT, who, I can affirm, is fully equal to the present emergency. Do try and stop the prevalent fashion of abusing many of our army officers. They work heartily, efficiently and with a will. The heads of departments are all able and understand their business. I do 'bother myself with what's to be done here or there—I attend to my command and await orders, meaning to obey them whatever they may be. I presume there are one hundred people a day who consider themselves competent to advise Gen. SCOTT what to do—as that one hundred each who want to do the same for LINCOLN, SEWARD, CAMERON, WELLES, and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet. This talent could be better expended in another direction. It is not needed. This, from a political opponent of yours, you will believe. Let our good New-Yorkers look sharp that economy is practiced, and use your influence, through the Press and otherwise, that our money is carefully and judiciously expended, and that we are not foolishly wasting our resources. Don't let the war cost us too much.

You want to hear the rumors, I suppose. Well, one day there are 30,000, another a 100,000, within two hours march of Washington to take it; another day they are not coming. Don't mind the rumors; look for the facts as they come. I will write you if I can find time.

One word more before I close. Let the Defence Committee ease the minds of all the volunteers here by attention to their wives and families.

Don't forget to thank my friend LIEUTENTAL for the bountiful supply of the *seed* he sent on with us. It has been and will continue to be appreciated by the boys. Write me often. With my kind regards to all our friends, I am yours, as ever. B——

I forgot to say that the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, Thirteenth and all our New-York Regiments do well, and deserve much credit and praise from all their fellow citizens. Rhode Island, that gallant little State, has done nobly, New-Jersey, bravely. I hope Jersey will be acknowledged now as no longer a foreign part. New-York should be proud of any man who walks Broadway with red mud on his boots, because he comes from Jersey.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THE GALLANT SEVENTH.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

We understand that this famous Regiment is composed of the *attachés* of New-York mercantile establishments, and that many of its members have traveled through the south on missions of business or pleasure, and have been received as brothers and treated with princely hospitality by our citizens. They have also been invited and have paid visits on several occasions as an organized body to Southern cities. If we are not mistaken, they have been honored and treated as the guests of Richmond, Baltimore and Washington cities.

After all the favors and honors lavished on these first-class gentlemen and merchant soldiers of New-York City, they were the first to respond to the call of a perjured President and his perfidious Secretary of War, and to march in "hot haste," as the vanguard of LINCOLN'S army of mercenary marauders in an infamous raid upon the integrity and the peace of the South. We feel no hesitancy in denouncing the conduct of the Seventh Regiment in this voluntary invasion of the South, with arms in their hands and oaths upon their consciences to slay our people and burn our property, in obedience to the secret orders of a malignant and perfidious Cabinet, as base, mean and dishonorable, not only as a Regiment, but as individuals. Let the South remember the Seventh New-York Regiment, and if the base stuff it is made of can stand long enough in the field, let it be annihilated by the avengers of an invaded country. But it is not probable that the vile ingrates and contemptible pimps who compose the Seventh New-York Regiment will dare to confront Southern men on an open and equal field. They will more likely reap by their bravery in sacking defenceless towns and capturing unprotected women, and firing on unarmed citizens. Henceforth and forever let the Seventh New-York Regiment and the merchants and the City it represents be remembered by every man, woman and child in all the South. Let the finger of scorn and the hisses and bitter execrations of all honest men follow each and every member of this disgraced Regiment to an unhonored grave. Had they arose to defend their section, their State or their City, we might have honored them as patriots. But they are the first armed band that march with hostile intent to invade and subjugate the Southern people. The day of reckoning will come. In that day New-York will be remembered, and the voice of the South shall be, "come out of her my people."

THE TROUBLES IN ST. LOUIS.

GEN. HARNEY TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI—STATEMENT OF THE SECESSIONISTS REGARDING THE SURRENDER OF CAMP JACKSON.

The following is the proclamation to the people of Missouri, which Gen. HARNEY issued immediately on his return to St. Louis:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ST. LOUIS, May 14, 1861.

To the People of the State of Missouri:

On my return to the command of this Department, I find, greatly to my astonishment and mortification, a most extraordinary state of things existing in this State, deeply affecting the stability of the Government of the United States, as well as the governmental and other interests of Missouri itself.

As a citizen of Missouri, owing allegiance to the United States, and having interests in common with you, I feel it my duty as well as privilege, to extend a warning voice to my fellow-citizens against the common dangers that threaten us, and to appeal to your patriotism and sense of justice to exert all your moral power to avert them.

It is with regret that I feel it my duty to call your attention to the recent act of the General Assembly of Missouri, known as the Military bill, which is the result, no doubt, of the temporary excitement that now pervades the public mind. This bill cannot be regarded in any other light than an indirect secession ordinance, ignoring even the forms resorted to by other States. Manifestly its most material provisions are in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. To this extent it is a nullity, and cannot, and ought not, to be upheld or regarded by the good citizens of Missouri. There are obligations and duties resting upon the people of Missouri under the Constitution and laws of the United States which are paramount, and which I trust you will carefully consider and weigh well before you will allow yourselves to be carried out of the Union, under the form of yielding obedience to this Military bill, which is clearly in violation of your duties as citizens of the United States.

It must be apparent to every one who has taken a proper and unbiased view of the subject, that whatever may be the termination of the unfortunate condition of things in respect to the so-called "Cotton States," Missouri must share the destiny of the *Union*. Her geographical position—her soil—productions, and in short, all her material interests, point to this result. We cannot shut our eyes to this controlling fact. It is seen, and its force is felt throughout the nation. So important is this regarded to the great interests of the country, that I venture to express the opinion that the whole power of the Government of the United States, if necessary, will be exerted to maintain Missouri in her present position in the Union. I express this opinion in all frankness and sincerity, as my own deliberate convictions, without assuming to speak for the Government of the United States, whose authority, here and elsewhere, I shall at all times, and under all circumstances, endeavor faithfully to uphold.

I desire, above all things, most earnestly to invite my fellow-citizens dispassionately to consider their true interests as well as their true relation to the Government under which we live, and to which we owe so much.

In this connection I desire to direct attention to one subject, which no doubt will be made the pretext for more or less popular excitement. I allude to the recent transactions at *Camp Jackson*, near St. Louis. It is not proper for me to comment upon the official conduct of my predecessor in command of this Department, but it is right and proper for the people of Missouri to know that the main avenue of Camp Jackson, recently under command of Gen. FROST, had the name of *Davis*, and a principal street of the same camp that of his near friend; and that a body of men had been received into that camp by its commander, which had been notoriously organized in the interests of the *Secessionists*—the men openly wearing the dress and badge distinguishing the army of the so-called *Southern Confederacy*. It is also a notorious fact that a quantity of arms had been received into the camp which were unlawfully taken from the United States arsenal at *Baton Rouge*, and surreptitiously passed up the river in boxes marked marble.

Upon facts like these, and having in view what occurred at Liberty, the people can draw their own inferences, and it cannot be difficult for any one to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the character and ultimate purpose of that encampment. No Government in the world would be entitled to respect that would tolerate for a moment such openly treasonable preparations.

It is but simple justice, however, that I should state the fact, that there were many good and loyal men in the camp who were in no manner responsible for its treasonable character.

Declining as I do, all desire or intention to interfere in any way with the prerogatives of the State of Missouri, or with the functions of the Executive or other authorities, yet I regard it as my plain path of duty to express to the people, in respectful but at the same time decided language that within the field and scope of my command and authority, the "*supreme law*" of the land must and shall be maintained, and no subterfuges, whether in the forms of legislative acts or otherwise, can be permitted to harass or oppress the good and law-abiding people of Missouri. I shall exert my authority to protect their persons and property from violations of every kind, and I shall deem it my duty to suppress all unlawful combinations of men, whether formed under pretext of military organizations or otherwise.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army, Commanding.

On May 4, THOMAS T. GANTT, Esq., addressed Gen. HARNEY a letter, asking him to reassure some doubting minds by declaring officially what were the intentions of the Government with regard to interfering with the institution of Slavery. To this letter, Gen. HARNEY responded thus:

MAY 14, 1861.

Thomas T. Gantt, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have just received your note of this date, inquiring whether, in my opinion you were correct in reporting to a citizen of Southern Missouri as to the purpose of the United States Government respecting the protection of negro property.

I must premise by saying that I have no special instructions on this head from the War Department. But I should as soon expect to hear that the orders of the Government were directed towards the overthrow of any other kind of property as of this species of slaves. I feel sure, therefore, that no order has been or will be issued to exhibit whatever that would answer the question you mentioned correctly. I should certainly have answered it in the same manner, and I think with the very feelings you describe. I am not a little astonished that such a question could be seriously put. Already, since the commencement of these unhappy disturbances, slaves have escaped from their owners, and have sought refuge in the camps of United States troops from Northern States, and commanded by a Northern General. They were carefully sent back to their owners. An insurrection of slaves was reported to have taken place in Maryland. A Northern General offered the Executive of that State the aid of Northern troops under his own command, to suppress it. Incendiaries have asked of the President permission to invade the Southern States, and have been warned that any attempt to do this will be punished as a crime. I repeat it. I have no special means of knowledge on this subject, but what I have stated, and my general acquaintance with the statesmanlike views of the President, makes me confident in expressing the opinion above given. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Military Department of the West.

The officers of Camp Jackson make this statement regarding its surrender:

"The undersigned, being responsible for the action taken by the State troops in surrendering at discretion to the illegal and unconstitutional demand made upon them on Friday afternoon, take this method of informing their friends and fellow-citizens of the reasons which determined their conduct—being simply in the discharge of the duties devolving upon us as citizens of the State and of the United States, we had no right to believe that any proper authority would trample under foot the laws of our common country, and therefore had made no preparation of her to retreat or defend ourselves in position. The demand came upon us when we had no right (even from the wildest rumor) to anticipate that anything would be asked except the surrender of a few arms which the State had recently deposited in our camp. To have ordered either a retreat or to have attempted defence would have been mere suicide, surrounded, as we were, with six to eight thousand troops well armed, with every appliance of war at their command, while we had neither sufficient arms nor ammunition for our force of 800. More than one-half of the Second Regiment, and a great many of the First, had neither cap nor cartridge box, and many of their muskets were of a different calibre from the five rounds of ammunition in camp.

As officers, we had in vain endeavored to impress upon the State our necessities for the last six months, and as an instance of the manner in which we have been treated, would cite the fact that up to this time no effort has been made to provide for the expenses of the late Southwest Expedition.

We feel, therefore, that a State and a city for which we have made so many sacrifices, by serving faithfully, without remuneration, and paying our expenses; casting aside our political opinions, and bowing in deference to the neutral position which her citizens have in vain attempted to assume, should appreciate at least this last sacrifice, made simply to save the lives and property of our fellow-citizens. The horde we dealt with gave ample testimony of what would have been your fate if we had given them a shadow of an excuse to sack your city and murder the unarmed citizens, regardless of age, sex or condition. Our own lives or personal safety had no influence in determining our actions, for every one of us, (officers and men) would have preferred total annihilation to being dragged like convicts through our native city, scouted at and derided by men who could scarcely speak our language, and finally to be penned up like slaves upon the middle passage, in the Arsenal.

Many have assumed that we might have retreated, and removed the conflict from the city, but they should remember we had neither provisions nor transportation, nor the credit to procure them.

Over three hundred men were in camp without blankets, and many were there over the number we had rations for. The State of Missouri so acted in regard to her military debts that nothing can be procured upon her credit, and how could we have moved our camp without credit or supplies of any kind?

D. S. FROST,
JNO. S. BOWEN,
N. WALL,
R. S. VOORHIES,
W. D. WOOD.

The following is the form of the parole on which the soldiers were released from the Arsenal:

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, May 11, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do pledge our words as gentlemen that we will not take up arms, nor serve in any military capacity against the United States, during the present civil war. This parole to be returned upon our surrendering ourselves, at any time, as prisoners of war. While we make this pledge with the full intention of observing it, we hereby protest against the justice of its exaction.

FROM CAIRO.

The Cairo correspondent of Missouri *State Journal*, writing on May 13, says:

—"An addition of one company of dragoons was made to the force here on Saturday night last. For the purpose of accommodating the horses, the old wharf-boat of Messrs. GRAHAM, HALLIDAY & Co., has been rented for the present, and has been taken down to the lower landing, which renders it of sufficient proximity to the camp to answer all purposes. Another spy was arrested here last night, and will undergo his trial as soon as circumstances will admit.

By reports from below, I learn that large bodies of troops are moving northward. Five hundred are expected to leave Memphis on Monday by the steamer *Ingomar*, for Columbus. The *H. D. Sears* brought up to Memphis, from Vicksburgh, a large number of troops day before yesterday. Troops are continually arriving at Randolph, Tenn., to go into camp there. This will probably be made the rendezvous for the southwestern division of the Southern army.

Several owns along the river, between here and Memphis, are being occupied by troops, and extensive preparations are going on for their defence by erecting batteries—principally of 32-pound guns—at the points in question. Fort Harris, six miles above Memphis, is considered a stronghold, being held by 3,000 men, with heavy guns.

The steamers *Ohio Belle, Mars* and *H. R. W. Hill*, about which there has been considerable anxiety, owing to its being reported that they had been chartered to bring troops to Cairo, are employed as follows: The *Mars* is up a creek near Memphis, and is being used as a hospital; the *Ohio Belle* is a species of "revenue cutter," and the *Hill* is lying quietly at the wharf. The idea is prevalent here, that an attack will be made upon Cairo by the Southern troops."

THE EMBARGO ALONG THE OHIO.

The Louisville *Courier* of May 15, has this paragraph about matters in that vicinity:

"The towboat *James Guthrie*, that has just arrived from the South with a lot of empty barges, was fired into twice at Rockport, Indiana, by Federal troops, the first gun from the wharf-boat, and the second from the top of the bank. The last was shotted, but luckily missed the boat. Its splash in the water was seen and heard, an evidence that mischief was intended.

It is rumored that every boat will be searched at Evansville, and we learn that a body of troops are stationed at Newburgh, Indiana, and that it is contemplated to stop all boats from entering Green River, a tributary of Kentucky.

At New-Albany and Jeffersonville the most despicable espionage is established, at the instigation, we hear, of some wiseacre, who thinks he is acting by authority to protect the American flag. There the country people, market men, express messengers and wagoners are stopped and examined, and none are permitted to bring butter, eggs, hay, staves or even empty barrels, to Louisville. One of the consequences is, that the price of marketing over there is very low—eggs at four cents per dozen, and the butter going for a song, and getting so *strong* that it may carry itself off. A countryman with a load of staves was not permitted to cross the ferry at New-Albany. He drove his load to Jeffersonville, and was driven from there, too. He then unloaded the staves and started home with his empty wagon, and an empty pocket. The plea for these petty outrages will be that it is the work of a mob—mob law—such as controls the City of Cincinnati."

HOW MATTERS STAND IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing on May 8, says:

"I am reliably informed that the force at present in Richmond does not exceed 10,000, but, as I have said, it could be increased to 50,000 in from 24 to 48 hours. If a battle is fought here it will be fierce and bloody, the carnage will be horrible. I do not believe there is a man here that will not shoulder his musket at the first appearance of the Federal forces. Even ministers of the Gospel are joining the army of Virginia. Rev. FRANK BOGGS, of the M. E. Church, has been made captain of a company in this city, and Rev. HENRY A. WISE, Jr., of the P. E. Church, and late of Philadelphia, has announced that he will become a soldier. Indeed, nearly all the clergymen of Richmond have enlisted for home service."

The *Western Virginian*, published in Grafton, comes to us bristling at all points with the sturdiest Union sentiments. It contains the following protest:

Whereas, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the State of Virginia, has, by proclamation, dated at Richmond on the 31 day of May, 1861, ordered the concentration of troops from "the Counties of Braxton, Lewis, Harrison, Monongalia, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Tucker Mason, Randolph and Preston" at Grafton, as a place of rendezvous; *and, whereas*, we do not need the protection of said troops, but believe that they are to be concentrated at this place for the purpose of intimidating our citizens, and of resisting the operation of the laws of the General Government, to which we owe allegiance; now, therefore, we, the undersigned authorities and citizens of the town of Grafton, do enter and publish this, our most solemn protest, against the quartering of any troops in our town under any other flag than the flag of our common Union.

DANIEL WILSON, J. P.
THOMAS KENNEDY, Mayor.
GEO. R. LATHAM, Aldermen.
GEO. W. COX,
THOS. McGRAW,
P. McLAUGHLIN,
M. A. HILMAN,
Trustees.

GRAFTON, Va., May 9, 1861.

FLOYD'S ROBBERIES.

The Richmond *Examiner* makes these statements, which it is very explicit in asserting are official and indisputable.

Under a single order of the late Secretary of War, Hon. MR. FLOYD made during last year, there were 115,000 improved muskets and rifles transferred from the Springfield Armory and Watervliet Arsenal, to different arsenals at the South. The precise destination that was reached by all these arms we have official authority for stating to have been as follows:

	Percussion Muskets.	Altered Muskets.	Percussion Rifles.
Charleston (S. C.) Arsenal	9,280	5,720	2,000
North Carolina Arsenal	15,408	9,520	2,000
Augusta (Ga.) Arsenal	14,280	7,020	2,000
Mount Vernon, Ala.	9,280	5,720	2,000
Baton Rouge, La.	18,320	11,420	2,000

The total number of improved arms thus supplied to five depositories in the south, by a single order of the late Secretary of War, was 114,868. What numbers were supplied by other and minor orders, and what number of improved arms had, before the great order, been deposited in the South, cannot now be ascertained.

We think it clear, however, that the number of improved arms in the South, obtained from the Federal Government, cannot be far short of 135,000; and if we add to these that have been purchased by States and citizens from other sources, we think it quite clear that the South now possesses 150,000 of the best arms in the world.

INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 7.

The prominent question now is, what is the policy of the war? Ours, so far, is of resistance, merely; and this is efficiently carried out as is *within* the range of reasonable ability. An army is an artificial thing; made out of men, but *there must also be arms, implements, utensils, clothing and provisions, and at the very spot where they are needed.* These are being prepared as rapidly as possible and, as fast as they are prepared, there are men to take them. In this way the State is dotted by encampments. I think that, upon the call to rally, there could be assembled at least 50,000 ready for their work; but they will not rally yet. *For the present, at least, we will await the fire of the enemy.* If he shall make head towards Harper's Ferry, or Norfolk or Richmond, we will be there to meet him. And, though I am sure the war will yet be "carried into Africa"—that the South will not be content to bare her bosom only to the stroke—yet I feel equally sure that the movement will not be made until after the enemy shall have left his strong position, and until the North shall lay her side more completely bare to an efficient stroke from an active and well appointed army. The North will feel the war to her heart's content; but she will be permitted still more richly to merit the sufferings she will have invoked.

Our South Carolina troops are doing finely. It has been shocking cold for days past, but their long experience of the vicissitudes of the weather enables them to bear it bravely, and a livelier or letter conditioned set of men I never saw, than were yesterday presented by these two encampments. For the present they are still apart, but in a day or two they will be together. And Gen. BONHAM, when his tents arrive, which were lost on the way, will also take the field. The head quarters of the South Carolina forces will then be more important even than it is.

The Virginians have the new Fair Ground, distant from the Reservoir, at which will be the head quarters of the South Carolina troops, about one and a-half miles, and flanked by several batteries of flying artillery, they present a formidable appearance.

About 600 of the Louisiana forces came on from Pensacola last evening. They have not gone into encampment, but will do so to-day.

THE WAY TO MEET REPUDIATORS.

Some days since we published a letter addressed to a firm in this City by Messrs. SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE, of Memphis, Tenn., in which those highly honorable gentlemen declared their intention of repudiating debts due Northern creditors. A letter which the same firm wrote to Mr. A. T. STEWART received this pointed reply, which we find in the Memphis *Appeal:*

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your letter requesting to know whether or not I had offered a million of dollars to the Government for the purpose of the war, and at the same time informing me that neither yourself nor your friends would pay their debts to the firm as they mature, has been received.

The intention not to pay seems to be universal in the South, aggravated in your case by the assurance that it does not arise from inability; but whatever may be your determination or that of others in the South, it shall not change my course. All that I have of position and wealth I owe to the free institutions of the United States, under which, in common with all others North and South, protection to life, liberty and property have been enjoyed in the fullest manner. The Government to which these blessings are due calls upon her citizens to protect the Capital of the Union from threat ned assault; and although the offer to which you refer has not to terms been made by me, I yet dedicate all that I have, and I will, if need be, give my life to the service of the country—*for to that country I am bound by the* strongest ties of affection and duty.

I had hoped that Tennessee would be loyal to the Constitution. But however extensive may be secession or repudiation, as long as there are any to uphold the sovereignty of the United States, I shall be with them supporting the flag.

Yours, &c., ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

MOVEMENTS IN THIS STATE.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has these remarks regarding the new requisitions upon this State:

"Under the State laws the Military Board is authorized to enlist 30,000 men for two years, unless sooner discharged.

Under the proclamation of the President of the date of April 15, 17 of these regiments were called for to serve for three months, but were enlisted by the State Government for the period of two years, unless sooner discharged.

By subsequent arrangement, the General Government contracted to receive 21 more regiments (being the remainder of the 30,000 men) for two years, and these were called into service. Yesterday, the War Department notified the State authorities that but 11 regiments of this latter quota would be accepted by the General Government. To this the very proper reply was made that the State would hold the Government to the fulfillment of the contract, the men being all enlisted.

Independent of the number we have stated above, the President has accepted the services of Gen. D. E. SICKLES' Brigade from New-York City; the Seventy-ninth (Scotch) Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. MCKENZIE, and yesterday, as we are informed by telegraph, of fourteen regiments from the cities of New York and Brooklyn. This order probably includes Gen. S.'s Brigade. All the regiments which have been thus accepted, independent of any action of the State authorities, must be considered as a branch of the regular service, and are of course under the sole control of the Federal officers.

Whether, in addition to the foregoing, the State is expected to furnish eleven regiments for three years, is not as yet clearly understood here.

The Governor, we understand, has very properly declined to recognize any orders from Washington, except such as are received by him direct from the Federal authorities, without the intervention of Committees.

The State Board has taken efficient measures to organize all the remaining companies into Regiments. The following special order was yesterday promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief to Brig.-Gens. RATHBONE, VAN VALKENBURGH and YATES, commanding at the Albany, Elmira and New-York Rendezvous:

"Companies of Volunteers regularly accepted, not now attached to organized Regiments, will be forthwith assigned to Regiments by the Commander of Districts, and elections for field officers be held."

Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, of the Third Regiment of Volunteers has received orders from Washington to take his command to Fort Schuyler, at Throg's Neck. The Regiment will leave this City on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, and proceed directly to the Fort.

In addition to Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment, the Commander-in-Chief has ordered the following Regiments, formed under the act of April 16, 1861, to march to the seat of war:

New-York Volunteers, Second Regiment, Col. CASS.

New-York Volunteers, Fifth Regiment, Col. DURYEA.

New-York Volunteers, Seventh Regiment, Col. BENDIX.

New-York Volunteers, Twentieth Regiment, Col. WEBER.

NEW-YORK PHYSICIANS VOLUNTEERING FOR THE WAR.

The following correspondence has passed between the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital and Gov. MORGAN:

THE MEDICAL BOARD TO GOV. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK May, 6, 1861.

To His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: At a special meeting of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, held on the 4th inst., the following preamble and resolution were unanimously passed:

Whereas, At the call of the President of the United States an army is rapidly organizing for service in the field; and

Whereas, Military experience has demonstrated the necessity for the establishment of hospitals in the neighborhood of troops exposed to the risks of battle and the diseases incident to climate season and camp life; and

Whereas, By a natural classification of such diseases in hospitals, the services both of physicians and surgeons may be useful to the Government; there be

Resolved, That the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital do hereby offer their services to the Governor of the State of New-York for such duty, as physicians and surgeons, in the organization or charge of military hospitals, as may be needed by the government,

men stuffed for three cheers, and when the second mate came out they insisted upon the ship's going back to Liverppl, and she was put back.

One of the police force of Liverpool testified to arresting the men on board the ship and searching them, and finding knives on all of them, there being blood on Collins' knife; that the captain's body was lying on the cabin floor, and the mate was lying in his bunk, with pen-knife wounds in his body; witness told Dunlevy, after he was arrested, what he was charged with, and he said he did not deny it, and wished he had finished the other; he also told the others what they were charged with, but they said they knew nothing about it.

The clothes taken from the captain's body were shown in court; the stab in them was shown to fit Collins' knife, which was smaller than the others.

The mate was also examined and testified to the same facts nearly. He also said that he had seen no cruelty on the ship; but that the Captain told him during the day that he gave a man an order, and the man called him a son of a bitch, and the Captain struck him; that the mate himself struck one of the men with a piece of rattling stuff, in consequence of the same epithet being applied to him. The steward also testified to what he knew of the transaction, and to his finding the Captain lying on the floor of the cabin where he had fallen on entering, and that he raised the Captain up, but he only breathed two or three times.

The case is conducted for the Government by Mr. E. D. Smith, the District Attorney, with Mr. Wallcoxson and Mr. Wood, and for the prisoners by Mr. Howe.

The case is still on.

Motion to Throw L'Amereaux over the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Clerke, Leonard and Barnard.

In the matter of Edward R. L'Amereaux, an Attorney of the Supreme Court.—This motion was made for the purpose of breaking Mr. L'Amereaux, (whose recent amatory troubles will be remembered,) and throwing him over the Bar for alleged malpractice in his profession as an attorney. The specific charges against him are as follows:

First—That Edward R. L'Amereaux fraudulently by false pretences and deceit obtained from Lewis S. Levy a defendant in a certain suit brought by one Augustus Marion, and in which, as attorney for said Marion, said L. Amereaux had obtained a judgment in the Superior Court for the sum of $886 44, he, said L. Amereaux, pretending he had power and was duly authorized as attorney and agent of said Marion to receive said sum in compromise and in full satisfaction of said payment, and gave satisfaction therefor.

Second, That without authority, and by deceit, said L. Amereaux received said money of said Levy, and satisfied said judgment of record.

Third, That he never informed said Marion or his agent of said settlement, but kept the same secret, causing the said Levy to be sued in France by such concealment, and has kept said money and still retains the same.

Fourth—That said Levy by said Lamereaux's misconduct and malpractice was forced to pay the said Marion the whole of said judgment, $3,866 66, besides a large amount of costs and expenses, and was imprisoned therefor, and Lamereaux has not, although demanded, repaid the said Levy the said $886 44.

Fifth—That said Lamereaux, in his capacity and office of an attorney, has defrauded the said Levy of said money, and, as an attorney, has committed malpractice as stated

On the part of Lamereaux, the affidavit of himself and of his clerk were read, denying, specifically and generally, all the matters alleged in the written charges.

After a somewhat lengthy argument of counsel on the allegations, the Court thought it preferable that it should be referred, and accordingly referred the matter to Orsamus Bushnell, Esq., to hear and report the facts.

Judah and Dickenson for motion; Henry L. Clinton opposed.

Joinder of Actions—Do Two Choses in Action Constitute But One Cause of Action.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Mencrief and White.

J. W. Page et al vs. *L. O. Wilson et al.*—This appeal is taken on the part of the defendants from a judgment rendered at a Special Term of this Court, in favor of the plaintiffs. The complaint in the action alleges that the defendants, by false and fraudulent representations, obtained from the plaintiffs an extension on their paper, which, it is alleged, fell due in the Fall of 1857. It is claimed that the extension never took effect, it having been predicated of a condition which never arose. It is claimed that another portion of the cause of action having been demanded in an actior prior to this, and an action having been commenced in the Supreme Court—the judgment record of which was put in evidence in this action—that the present action cannot be maintained, the former judgment being a bar to this. It is argued that the whole debt from Wilson & Co. to Paige & Co. being due when the first action was brought, and not having been claimed in that action, cannot be recovered in this.

J. T. Brady for appellant; D. D. Field for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

THE HORRIGAN HOMICIDE CASE DWINDLED DOWN.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people, Lorenzo Stewart, who, under an indictment for manslaughter, had been convicted of simple assault, was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

GOOD CHARACTER IN TIME OF NEED.

William Cusic *alias* Moore, who had pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, now retracted his plea, and pleaded not guilty. On account of mitigating circumstances, and the prisoner's previous good character, he was discharged on his own recognizance.

LOVE, JEALOUSY, GUNPOWDER, STEEL AND STATE PRISON.

William N. Pierrepont, indicted for felonious assault, was next tried. From the testimony, which was very brief, it appeared that on the 24th December last the prisoner went into the store of the complainant, Joanna Jones, and without provocation plunged a knife into her. She ran out, screaming, and was followed by the prisoner, who shot at her, the ball passing through one temple and out at her eye, entirely destroying it. The explanation of the act was found in the jealousy of the prisoner, who on the death of the complainant's husband had been rejected as her suitor, and was now fired with a jealous rage, which was claimed by the prisoner's counsel as amounting to an insanity which made him an irresponsible being. Several witnesses proved his previous good character, and the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sent to State Prison for ten years.

PRISONER WRIGHT, COMPLAINT WRONG.

James Boyd, indicted for felonious assault, was next tried.

Wells Hutchinson testified that he was Receiver in the office of the Second-avenue Railroad Co. on the 31st of January last. At that time the prisoner came into the office, in company with a conductor, with whom he was quarreling. Witness ordered him to leave, and pushed him out. Five minutes afterward he returned, and the witness attempting to put him out again, was stabbed in the abdomen, and disabled for a week.

William Allen testified that the instrument which the prisoner used was a steel file, square, and about six inches long.

Officer James Bradley testified to the arrest of the prisoner, and described the instrument found upon him, as the last witness had done.

There were no other witnesses except as to good character, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

DID KNOW THE BILL WAS BAD.

Alexander Riley, indicted for forgery, was next put to the bar. But one bill was passed by him, and as there was some doubt whether he knew it was bad, and as he had previously borne a good character, the District Attorney refused to proceed, and the prisoner was discharged upon his own recognizance.

No further business being ready the Court then adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Mullen, J.—*The Mayor, &c.*, vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Motion denied.

Button vs. *Cohen, et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 17.

$9,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	89	50 N. Y Cen. R. R.	72½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	87½	1 700 do	72¾
13,000 Tres. 12 ₩ c. N's	101¾	50 do	73
1,500 do	101¾	150 do	72¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..	43½	100 do	73
3 000 do	43¾	600 do	73½
5,000 do	44	200 do	73½
10,000 Va. State 6s	45¾	50 do	73½
7,500 do	45¾	50 do	73½
6,000 N. C. State 6s	57	50 Erie Railroad	21½
8,000 do	57¾	200 do	21¾
1,000 Geor. State 6s	60¼	50 Harlem Pref	28
28,000 Missouri State 6s	38	200 do	27¾
5,000 do	38½	250 Harlem Rd	11¾
21,000 do	38¾	21 Stonington Rd	60
8,000 do	38¾	60 Mich. Cen. Rd	45
1,000 do	38¾	70 do	44¾
1 000 Brook. City W. L.	100	13 M. S. and N. I. Rd.	23
1,000 Harlem 2d M. B.	93	50 do	12½
1,000 N. C. 6s 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.	93¼	50 Ill. C. Rd. Scrip	66
3,000 M. Sc. S. F. B.	74	100 do	65¾
20 000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₩ cB	94	50 do	65¾
13 Am. Ex. Bank	80	50 do	65¾
50 Man. Gas Scrip	140	100 do	65¾
25 Canton Company	9	100 do	65¾
60 Pacific M. S. Co. opg	61	20 C. C. & Cin. R.	92
300 do	61	450 G. & C. B.	59
300 do	60¾	50 do	59¼
50 do	60¾	100 do	59¼
100 do	60	23 do	59¾
20 C. & R. I. R.	26	800 C. & Tol. R.	23¾
45 M. & P. du C. R.	14	100 do	23¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s. '81, Reg	89	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	60¾
5,500 Treas 12 ₩ c. N.	101¾	300 N. Y. Central R.	72¾
23,000 Missouri 6s	33¾	50 Erie R. Asc'd	20¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.	43¾	200 Harlem R.	11¾
1,000 Vir. State 6s	45¾	50 Erie Railroad	21¾
7,000 do	45¾	50 do	21¾
20,000 N. C. State 6s	58	200 Ill Cen R. Scrip	65¾
5,000 do	57¾	100 Gal & Chic. R.	59¾
5,000 do	58¾	50 Chic & R I R.	36¾
1,000 Lou. State 6s	50	10 Del. L. & West R.	75
4,000 Harlem 2d M. B.	93	12 New-Jersey R.	113
5 Metropolitan Bank	87		

FRIDAY, May 17—P. M.

The Associated Banks, through their executive officers, held a conference late this afternoon on the subject of participating in the Public Loan of the United States of $8,894,000, which will be awarded at Washington on Tuesday next, in the form of a Funded 6 ₩ Cent. Stock, to the highest bidders, provided the offers are at about the current market value of the same stock (1881) now selling on the Stock Exchange. The exact figure for a general offer on behalf of the Banks, although discussed, and possibly agreed upon in private conference, is not yet known on the Street; but the disposition is understood to be a liberal one to meet the present wants of the Government on terms not to exceed 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum for the Money, as well as to carry out the suggestions and assurances offered to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Sub-Committee of Bankers a few days ago. The preparations for the Bank bid need not exclude the public at large from a lively participation in this loan. If awarded in the shape of a Funded Stock, it will be on terms equally profitable to the takers and fair and creditable for the Government. Individual capitalists and liberal-spirited speculators in the Public Funds will be afforded the opportunity equally with the heavy Brokers and Bankers of this City to participate, from motives of patriotism, if you please, and to support the Government in a season of War, in the only Stock which the Secretary has plenary authority to award under par. It is every way desirable that the bidding should be widely distributed, irrespective of the Bankers and Brokers who, from the double object of profit and to serve the Government, will unquestionably do their part.

The Stock Market this forenoon was ¼@½ ₩ cent. lower on most of the Railway Shares, while Federal and State Stocks were steady, and on some descriptions higher than yesterday. The Coupon Bonds of the United States of 1881 sold at 87⅞ ₩ cent., which carry no interest until 1st July, and the registered Stock of same year sold at 89, interest from 1st March being included. The Bonds of North Carolina advanced largely over the previous sales, the highest being 58½ at the close this afternoon.

A good demand continues for Missouris, Virginias, &c., and the figures of yesterday were well supported, although confidence weakens every day in reference to the disposition or ability of those States to meet promptly the 1st July interest. On the Railway list here was some inclination shown at the early Board to sell the market down on New-York Central, Erie, Galena, &c., but this appeared to be given over later in the day, and while the actual business done in the afternoon was not important, the tone of the market and course of prices were comparatively steady. Illinois Central sold through the day at 66@65¾@66½, and again at 65¾ ₩ cent., showing a continued demand for the cash Stock. The *Europa's* mails brought further orders for this and other Stocks, but at lower limits, which cannot be realized in the immediate state of our market. At the close of the day the following were about the figures on the street compared with Thursday:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
N. Y. Central	72¼	72½	Erie	21¾	21⅝
Illinois Cen	66	65¾	Galena	59¾	59¼
Reading	31⅜	31	Rock Island	36	36¼
Hudson	35¼	35½	Toledo	23¾	23½
Harlem Pref	28	28	Mich. Central	49¼	45
Mich. Guar	27¾		Missouris	38¾	38¾
Pacific	62½	60¾	Virginias	46¾	45¼
Panama	100	100	Tennessees	43¾	43¾

The Foreign Exchange market was steady in rates for the mail of Saturday; but the amount done was quite moderate, and the bankers and bill brokers report generally a dull packet. On London, banker's rates were 106¼@106½; merchant bills from 105 to 106 per cent. The discount brokers also report a dull market, on account of the very narrow selection of first-class paper offering outside of bank. Short bills, strictly of this order, are taken at 6@7 per cent., and longer dates from 7 to 9 per cent.

The Railroad Bridge over the Illinois River at Meredosia is finished. Trains cross it regularly. Freight is taken from Toledo to Quincy over the Wabash Valley route, without changing cars.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad street.

	Premium.	May.		Premium.
16..Philadelphia..	Par.	16..Washington	¼5	@ 6
16..Boston	Par.	14..Chicago	10	@15
9..New-Orleans	Par.@1 d.	13..Milwaukee	8	@ 9
10..Mobile	Par.@1 d.	14..Cleveland	1	@ 1⅛
14..Baltimore	⅛@ 1			

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. May 4.	LOANS. May 11.	SPECIE. May 4.	SPECIE. May 11.
Citizens' Bank	$2,186,343	$1,976 952	$4,052,818	$4,051,730
Canal Bank	709 696	794,351	1,146,159	1 259,414
Louisiana	1,990,298	1,843,272	3,458 866	3 440,845
Louis'a State	3,497 903	3 729,301	2,528,318	2 240,592
Mec. & Trad	727,446	694,781	835,477	887 931
Bk. of N. O	1,009,954	1 030,274	1,228,965	1,202,021
Southern Bk	508,456	501 624	412,425	430 960
Union Bank	929 913	945,134	428 636	47- 953
Merchants'	446,435	439,213	182,419	159,810
Crescent City	786,781	785,747	248 42	231,9-9
Bk. of Amer	868,545	860,622	761,768	715 278
Total	13,413,744	12 801,922	15 384 300	15,129,473
	Decrease	$611 882	Decrease	$254,799

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 4.	CIRCULATION. May 11.	DEPOSITS. May 4.	DEPOSITS. May 11.
Citizens' Bank	$2,518 990	$2,586 865	$3 969,731	$3,873,253
Canal Bank	650 256	702,270	1,281,114	1 291,934
Louisiana	917,811	873,466	2,466,165	4,461,052
Louis'na State	1,702 775	1,638,555	4,664 521	4,067,257
Mec. & Traders	311,206	288 270	1,041 844	1,092,743
Bank of N. O	507,595	497 170	1 135 557	1,215 240
Southern Bk	48 465	45 725	442 317	431 870
Union Bank	509,745	470 010	857 -29	934,983
Merchants' Bk	306,545	292,370	961 031	931,772
Crescent City	1,00,415	1,0-2,812	2 2 -,612	2,2-1,-30
Bk. of America	156 930	151,630	1,212,848	1,168,871
Totals	8,06 5,471	7,555 796	19 835,648	19 034,516
	Decrease	$-09 675	Decrease	$801,130

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. May 4.	EXCHANGE. May 11.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 4.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 11.
Citizens' Bank	$1 607 781	$1,487,550	$295 041	$241,691
Canal Bank	1,889 243	1,730,445	72 941	81 034
Louisiana	1,215 188	1 244,567	61,345	130 719
Louisiana St	693 242	518,219	179,-26	100,209
Mec. & Traders	341,686	334,797	30 024	22 574
Bank of N. O	25 289	29,763	175,461	145,437
Southern Bank	617 455	563 817		
Union Bank	352 602	314 09-	177,-01	135 590
Merchants' Bk	47 761	24,013	29 561	23,406
Crescent City	22 067	10 796	5,231	5 349
Bk. of America	1,000	1,396	3 083	767
Total	$6,734,323	$6 227 454	$1,030,133	$889 761
	Decrease	$-06,879	Decrease	$141 369

The statement compares with the returns of the previous Saturday as follows:

	May 4.	May 11.	
Short Loans	$13 413 744	$12,801,922	Dec.. $11,822
Specie	15,384,300	15,1-9,473	Dec.. 254 797
Circulation	8,065,471	7 595,796	Dec.. 469 675
Deposits	19,835 638	19 034 518	Dec.. 801,120
Exchange	6,734,323	6,227,454	Dec.. 496,879
Distant Balances	1,030,133	889 764	Dec.. 141 368
Total Loans	21,249 270	20,995 753	Dec.. 253 617

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, under date Saturday evening, May 11, remarks:

"There was nothing done in paper to-day, though some 90 days' paper, good, was tendered at the rate of 5 ₩ cent., without commanding the needful. There were a few small loans on first-class collaterals carried through at 3 ₩ cent. per month. At these rates we may as well stop, and say there is no paper market. The movements about the Banks were confined to renewals. Some few discounts are granted for the plantation ures, and occasionally a piece of paper passes the Bank parlor.

The Exchange Market had a better feeling to-day. Applying only to Sterling, some orders from New-York were received. Sales to the amount of £35,000 were offered at 97, 98 and 98¾. On the other hand, sales of Sight on New-York to the amount of $200,000 were carried through at the round rates of 2, 2¼ and 2½ ₩ cent. discount. The counter rate for Checks rules at ⅛ to ¼ ₩ cent. discount, the inside figure being uniform.

There were no transactions in France. We quote from 5f.90@5f.70. The movements in Tobacco will probably place more Exchange on the market at the commencement of the week."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry-Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,788 826	$549,987	$412,763
Thrown on market	1 051,750	328,251	138,140
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	42 666,519	41 615 970	27,846 322
Thrown on market	43 599 276	42 236,371	26,963,910

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Values.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Values.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Values.
Mf. of Wool	49	$17,281	332	$89,988	94	$24,099
Mf. of Cot'n	45	12 244	149	36,532	72	16,554
Mf. of Silk	64	35,669	149	65,272	13	10,924
Mf. of Flax	3	536	1,710	22,312	46	5,913
Miscellan's	49	9,972	41	14,340	225	4,327
Total	210	$76,361	2,381	$336,467	459	$81,899
		336,467				76,301
Total marketed		$412,768	Total entered			$158,140

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 75½; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36; Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 17, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 80 bbls. Ashes, 11,750 bbls. Flour, 306 bbls. Corn Meal, 16,151 bushels Wheat, 6,988 bushels Corn, 11 965 bushels Oats, 1,543 pkgs. Provisions, and 1 775 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 200 mats Java, at 16¾c.; and 100 bags Rio, at 12c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is generally dull and nominal.

COTTON—Has been in limited request, to-day, and sales have been confined to 800 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 13¾c.@14c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FISH—All kinds are in slack demand, including Dry Cod, at from $2 50@3 75 ₩ cwt.; Mackerel and Herring at previous quotations

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed, to-day, for State and Western Flour, though no remarkable changes have occured in prices. Sales have been reported of 11 850 bbls, including superfine State, at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 20; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$5 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern is in fair request, at former rates. Sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., at $6 75 @$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 15@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, and $3 20@3 25 for Brandywine. ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite limited for all descriptions, including Layer Raisins, at $1 95@$2, and Bunch do, at $1 42½@$1 47½ ₩ box Sales at auction 3,000 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $1@$2 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very active request, partly for future delivery, and prices of desirable lots favor sellers. The reported transactions comprise 153,000 bushels, including White Canada, poor, at $1 30; Canada Club, inferior to ordinary, at $1 17½@$1 20; White Western, $1 30@$1 75; Red Western at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 25@$1 25½; Milwaukee Club, very poor to good, at $1 15@$1 24; N. W. Club at $1 17@$1 20; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1 03@$1 19; Red State, unsound to prime, at $1 10@$1 28; White Kentucky at $1 60@$1 78, and White California at $1 39@$1 42 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in good request, at firmer rates. Sales 60 000 bushels, at 53c.@55c. for new mixed Western; 55c.@56½c. for old do. do.; 42c.@50c. for damaged do. do. ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 66c.@67½c ₩ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy, at 55c.@70c. ₩ bushel. Sales 1,650 bushels State at 55c @58c. ₩ bushel. Oats are doing better, including Canada at 31½c.@32½c.; Western at 31½c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Week ending May 14.

	Rec'd.	Shipped.
Flour, barrels	34 286	19,303
Wheat, bushels	290,862	697 668
Corn, bushels	541,789	815 603
Oats, bushels	26,592	28 000
Rye, bushels	3 885	11,000
Barley, bushels	5,964	3,673

Reducing the flour to wheat, according to the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, the total receipts of grain during the past week amount to 1,032 907 bushels, against 904,821 bushels the week previous. This increase is light, compared with what it would have been with a sound currency—for all the general markets have largely advanced. The shipments of flour and grain during the week foot up 1,682 699 bushels, against 1,995 090 bushels the week previous.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to May 14:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	413,223	160 756	122,974
Wheat, bushels	2,434,321	1,189,594	768,876
Corn, bushels	4,269 631	4,411,195	1,016,097
Oats, bushels	217 657	427 072	183,-62
Rye, bushels	109,930	53 424	16,798
Barley, bushels	282,178	172,118	94,099

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago:

	May 13.	May 6.	April 29.
Flour, bbls	44 956	47,160	60,050
Wheat, bushels	504 198	1,039,512	1,415,449
Corn, bushels	1,155,620	1,470 928	2 094,256
Oats, bushels	566 249	570,000	551,064

According to the above table it will be seen that the stock of wheat during the past week has decreased over 500,000 bushels; corn upwards of 300,000, and flour 3,000 barrels. On the 29th of April, the amount of flour, wheat, corn and oats in store was 4,361,019 bushels, while on the 13th inst., the footing up was only 2,450,827 bushels—so that within two weeks our stock of grain has been reduced nearly two millions of bushels.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 15th inst., reviewing the business of the preceding week, says: "The general markets during the past week have been buoyant. Flour advanced 30c.@40c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat is 8c.@9c. higher; Corn, 4c.@4½c.; Oats, 1c.@1½c.; Highwines, 1c. ₩ gallon; Hides, ¾c.@1c. ₩ lb. This improvement in prices, however, cannot be said to be a legitimate advance in the market, for the tendency of Eastern markets has been downward. The buoyancy here was solely due to the anxiety on the part of holders of currency to invest in something that can be converted into gold or Eastern exchange. The advance is, therefore, *really only a decline in the value of currency.*"

HAY—Sales to-day 300 bales North River, at 60c @ 65c., for shipment, and 80c.@85c. for local use, chiefly the latter, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and are steady, including last year's crop, at 14c.@24c., for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

IRON—Light sales have been reported to-day, including Scotch Pig at $20@$21 ₩ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Buyers are not disposed to purchase, and prices are nominal.

LEATHER—Business has been generally spiritless, though buyers have had any existing advantage

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 27c.@29c.; and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 18c @ 19c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine remain as last noticed. Resin has been in request, including common, at $2 ₩ 310 lbs.

OILS—Prices of the principal kinds are quoted steady, but the market is very tame generally.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, and prices are declining. Sales 325 bbls., in lots, at $17 62½ for Mess; $18 for unInspected Mess; and $13 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats rule very quiet, at 6¾c.@7¾c for Hams, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard continues depressed. Sales 300 tcs. and bbls, at 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is unchanged. Sales 150 bbls., at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked, Western Mess and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; prime Mess, $16@$18 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in limited request at 11c.@15c. for Western, 13c.@17c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 4¾c.@9... ₩ lb

RICE—Has been in brisk demand to-day, and sales have been made of 1,600 tierces at from $5 50@$6 50 ₩ 100 lbs., thus reducing the stock in first hands to a very small amount. The market closes quite buoyantly, prices exhibiting an upward tendency.

SEEDS—Continue very quiet, at essentially unaltered rates.

SPICES—Have been sparingly purchased within our former range.

SUGARS—The market has been less active to-day, sales having been confined to 470 hhds, including Cuba at 4c.@5¾c., and Porto Rico at 5c.@5¾c., with 357 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 5¼c.@6c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs., private terms.

TEAS—The demand has been restricted; prices have not varied materially.

WHISKY—Sales: 1,200 bbls., in lots, at 16c. ₩ gallon,—the market closing heavily, at this reduced rate.

FREIGHTS—Less activity has been apparent in this line, to-day. We quote—For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 7d.@8¾d. ₩ bush.; Corn, 7d.@8d. ₩ bush.; Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Cheese, 30s @32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d @35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 3s.@3 3d. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 35s. ₩ ton. For Dublin—Wheat, in ship's bags, at 10½d. ₩ bushel. For Cork, and a market—Grain, (12,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 12½d. ₩ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.		
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May	8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May	8
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May	11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May	13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May	15
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May	15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May	16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May	18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May	18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May	21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May	22
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May	24
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May	25
Bohemia	Southampton	New York	June	4
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June	8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June	12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June	18

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May	18
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May	18
Africa	New York	Liverpool	May	21
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	May	23
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May	25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May	25
Karnak	New York	Nassau	May	25
Arago	New-York	Southampton	May	25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May	29
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June	1
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June	1
Teutonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June	1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June	5
North Britain	Quebec	Liverpool	June	8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June	12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June	28

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Hammonia*, will close at the Post-office to day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M. The mails by the *City of Baltimore* also close this morning at 10½.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE BIBLE IN THE CAMP.—THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY will hold a Public Meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, May 19, at Irving Hall corner of Irving place and 15th-st., in connection with the supply of the troops of the Army and Navy, and the volunteer forces, with the Bible. Brief reports of the details of distribution among the various Regiments will be presented, and addresses made by the President, Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., Rev. Professor Hitchcock, and Rev. Dr. Tyng. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—YOU are respectfully invited to attend divine service on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the West Presbyterian Church, in Carmine-st., opposite Varick. Sermon by Rev. Wm. Hastings, Pastor. Let us all attend, if the weather permits, on corner of Carmine and Varick sts., and go in a body.

H. Raymond, Brigadier General.
Abraham Dally, Colonel.
J. M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. H. D. Northrop will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School meeting of all interested in Sabbath Schools at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. H. D. Northrop, the Pastor, and R. G. Pardee, Secretary of the A. S. S. Union.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 702 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

The Times for Sunday.

The TIMES will be published to-morrow morning as usual, and will be issued on Sundays as on other days, during the continuance of the war excitement. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders to-day. Price of the TIMES on Sundays, THREE cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from the Federal Capital this morning is not of special importance, excepting as indicating the continued vigor with which the Administration is preparing everything for the great struggle which is now impending. The recently received dispatches from the South, to the effect that the rebels have nearly completed their preparations for an attack upon Washington are not credited. The secret agents of the Government have forwarded advices to this effect, but it is believed that their dispatches have been based upon the assertions of the rebel leaders, made for the purpose of blinding the Government as to their real intentions. While, therefore, ample measures will be taken for the security of the Capital in any emergency, the Government will not suffer its attention to be diverted from other important points, especially in Virginia. Gen. BUTLER has not yet been assigned to a command in his capacity as Major-General, though there is little doubt that he will go to Fortress Monroe. He was in consultation, yesterday, with the War Department and with Gen. SCOTT. At any rate, whenever he goes, then we may look for some forward movement of the first importance.

Kentucky, notwithstanding the open treason of her Governor and Legislature, does not appear to be inclined to follow the fortunes of JEFF. DAVIS immediately. A dispatch from Louisville gives the returns of the election as far as heard from, which foot up an aggregate of 98,561 votes for the Union delegates to the proposed Border State Convention, in eighty-nine counties—leaving only eighteen counties to be heard from. The entire Presidential vote in November was 146,216—so that the Union majority will probably exceed *forty thousand*. That is sufficient!

Important news reaches us from the Texas frontier and Northwestern Louisiana, indicating that the rebels of that region are experiencing an unexpected "fire in the rear," which is likely to prove anything but agreeable. It is stated by the New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday last, that Capt MONTGOMERY, so well known in connection with the Kansas troubles, has organized a force of three thousand men in that State, made a descent on the Texas frontier, and already captured Fort Washita, which had previously fallen into the hands of the rebels. Forts Cobb and Arbuckle were also expected to be occupied by MONTGOMERY, in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, through Major EMORY, of the Regular Army. The Texans in that region were thrown into the greatest state of consternation by this sudden and unexpected movement, and were wildly calling for arms and money to organize a defence against expected incursions from MONTGOMERY and his men, in connection with the unfriendly Indians. Expresses were sent off in every direction for aid, and a number of citizens of Shreveport, La., had written to Gov. MOORE, of that State, asking him to interfere for their protection, and if necessary telegraph for arms to the Montgomery Government.

An important letter from Secretary SEWARD to J. G. HEINEKEN, the agent of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, will be found in the TIMES this morning. It was written in answer to a letter from Mr. HEINEKEN, asking for Mr. SEWARD'S reasons in writing for considering an acceptance of Gov. LETCHER'S proposition to buy the steamships *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, recently seized by his order, as an act of treason. The Secretary holds that the receipt of money for the steamships, after they have been seized, would be to convert the unlawful seizure into a sale; and to sell vessels to an enemy is to give aid and comfort, and therefore treason; and any person so offending would be brought to punishment by the Government. This view of the matter will doubtless have a salutary effect upon all those who are disposed to fill their pockets at the expense of their patriotism.

The port of Charleston is now under blockade, and no inward bound vessels are allowed to pass the barriers of steam and iron which the Government have erected at the mouth of the harbor. We find in the Charleston papers of the 13th and 14th, accounts of the operations of the steam-frigate *Niagara*, the first of the blockading fleet which had arrived there. On the 12th, the British bark *Hilga* was refused entrance, and the British ships *Monmouth* and *Gen. Parkville* were also ordered off. Another British ship, the *A and A*, was pursued, but she managed to get into shoal water, where the *Niagara* could not follow her, and the latter, under the supposition that she was aground, left the chase, and a steam-tug from the city subsequently towed her up. The *Susan G. Owens*, and other outward bound vessels, were allowed to pass freely, and will be until the fifteen days allowed by the terms of the blockade have expired. The British Consul at Charleston had visited the *Niagara*, where he was received with the utmost courtesy, and the nature of the blockade was explained to him.

A sufficient proof of the effectiveness of the blockade of the Chesapeake will also be found in our columns this morning. The steamer *City of Richmond*, which yesterday arrived at Philadelphia from Washington, reports that she saw the steamer *Yankee* thirty miles south of Cape Henlopen, with three prizes in tow, bound North; and the *Cahawba*, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that the *Quaker City* is on her way here with the ship *Argo* in tow, which has on board a cargo of tobacco valued at $150,000. She is from Richmond, Va.

The Secessionists of Missouri seem to fare badly at the hands of the Union men, judging from the nature of the dispatches which reach us from there. At Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, they had it all their own way for a little while, being the most numerous, and commenced driving away all those who were known to sympathize with the Union. A detachment of Union volunteers was accordingly sent there, from St. Louis, on Tuesday night, under the command of Capt. COLE, who placed sentinels entirely round the town, and in the morning captured the entire population. Those among them who were known to be Union men were of course immediately released, and about fifty of the Secessionists were subsequently put at liberty on parole—their leaders being marched to St. Louis as prisoners of war and confined in the arsenal. A lead manufactory was also taken possession of at Potosi, and about four hundred pigs of lead were seized. The volunteers, on their return, had a "little affair" with a company of cavalry, which they dispersed, and captured about thirty horses.

ROSS WINANS, of Baltimore, recently arrested on suspicion of treason, by order of Gen. BUTLER, was yesterday discharged by order of the authorities at Washington. Dispatches to the evening papers from Baltimore intimated that his discharge was unconditional, but such it appears is not the fact. The Government only consented to his release on his giving his parole of honor that he will do no act openly or covertly hostile to the Union.

A report having been circulated that the remains of Gen. WASHINGTON had been removed from the Tomb at Mount Vernon, by JOHN A. WASHINGTON, who in his sale of the Mount Vernon estate retained a proprietorship of a small portion of land surrounding the tomb, the report has been declared to be without foundation, by Mr. HERBERT, the Superintendent of the grounds.

The increase of the Army ordered by the Government has rendered necessary a proportionate increase of the Quartermasters and Surgeons, and a general order has accordingly been issued providing for four Quartermasters and eight Assistants, to be promoted and selected in accordance with existing laws, and for ten Surgeons and twenty Assistants, the Surgeons to be promoted from the present senior assistants, and the assistants to be appointed from civil life. An increase of Surgeons in the Navy is also to be provided for. The Examining Board of Army Surgeons will be in session every day at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The steamship *Karnak* arrived at this port, last evening, from Havana and Nassau. She left the former port on the 11th inst., and the latter on the 13th. The health of Havana continued good. The steamer *W. H. Webb*, lately noticed as being at New-Orleans, and suspected of being engaged in the privateering business under letters-of-marque from JEFF DAVIS' Government, arrived at Havana under the United States flag on the 5th, but was immediately sold and transferred to other parties. Her probable destination is not stated. The notorious yacht *Wanderer*, which cleared from Havana a few days before, had been seized for the service of the United States Government. She will now at last be engaged in respectable business. The Havana sugar market continued dull.

A motion was made at General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to throw EDWARD R. L'AMEROUX, of recent amatory notoriety, over the Bar, for alleged malpractice. The matter was referred for investigation. In the General Sessions, besides several petty cases, there was one conviction of assault with intent to kill. The prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for ten years.

The Stock Market for Railway shares was inclined to dullness, yesterday forenoon, but closed steady later in the day. Federal and State Stocks were generally firm. Exchange on London, 106¼ @106½ per cent. There was considerable discussion among the Bankers in reference to the Government Loan, to be awarded on Tuesday next, for $8,994,000.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour at drooping prices. Wheat and Corn were active and buoyant. Light sales of Provisions, Coffee, Cotton, Molasses, Hay, Hides, Leather, Fish, Fruit, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Teas and Foreign Liquors were reported. Rice was in brisk request at firmer rates. Sugars and Whisky attracted less attention, though the latter was cheaper. Resin was in demand. The freight engagements were less extensive, including however 12,000 bushels Wheat by the steamship *Great Eastern*, in the vessel's bags, for Liverpool, at 10d. ₱ bushel.

The Attempted Relief of Fort Sumter.

We published yesterday a letter addressed by Judge CAMPBELL, lately of the United States Supreme Court, to Hon. W. H. SEWARD, with sundry accompanying documents. The object of the letter was to show that Mr. SEWARD, in giving him certain assurances concerning the intentions of the Government, had intentionally deceived him; and he further states that, in his judgment, this bad faith on the part of the National Government was the principal cause of the attack on Fort Sumter. Judge CAMPBELL was acting as the medium of communication in this matter between the Secretary of State and the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy.

The Judge's specific charge against Mr. SEWARD is, that on the 1st of April he received from him a written declaration that "the Government will not undertake to supply Fort Sumter without giving notice to Gov. PICKENS,"—accompanied by the verbal explanation that he, (Secretary S.,) did not believe any such attempt would be made;—that on the 7th of April he received from him a further declaration that "faith would be fully kept as to Sumter;"—and that on the *next* day he read in the papers that a messenger had given notice on behalf of the President that Fort Sumter would be supplied. He infers from all this that Mr. SEWARD intentionally misled him, and the Southern Government also, into the belief that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated.

We do not think that Judge CAMPBELL makes out his charge of bad faith, or that the Southern leaders were misled in the least in this matter. We suppose it is pretty generally understood by this time that the Government did actually decide at one time to withdraw Major ANDERSON and his command from Fort Sumter,—and that, at the time to which Judge CAMPBELL refers, the 7th of April, every member of the Cabinet, as well as Mr SEWARD, believed that the fort would be evacuated. We think Mr. SEWARD had full warrant for every statement which he is reported to have made:—for we believe that it was resolved by the Cabinet assembled in council,—*with the written opinion of Gen. Scott before them as their guide*,—that the withdrawal of the force was a military necessity, and must be effected. That this purpose was subsequently changed by the President, under the advice of Lieut. Fox, and a member of the Cabinet, is universally known. The plan which Lieut. Fox proposed, and of which he undertook the execution, was believed to be feasible, and it was confidently believed that supplies could be thrown into the fort. The failure of the plan, whether due to its inherent defects or to the violent storm which the fleet encountered, was probably, as subsequent events have shown, the most fortunate circumstance of the whole affair.

It is idle for Judge CAMPBELL to pretend that any supposed deception in this matter decided the Southern leaders to attack Fort Sumter. They received notice, by the Judge's own confession, of the attempt to supply the fort, and this was all that had ever been promised them. But their intention to reduce the fort had been formed long previous, and had never for a moment been abandoned. It was with them simply a question of time. Probably they would have been willing that the force should be withdrawn, or starved out,—for this would have saved them from the immediate responsibility of firing upon the national flag. Fortunately the action of the Government defeated this attempt at evasion.

The extreme pains which the Southern leaders take to throw upon the National Government the responsibility of beginning this war, shows an uneasy consciousness on their part which they are trying to appease. The effort will be vain. The world will hold them responsible, in every sense, for commencing this most infamous of the rebellions which deface the pages of history.

HUMILIATING.—One of the crosses and vexations which JEFF. DAVIS and his secession followers are compelled to bear, is to be found in the fact that the President will not declare war against them. They insist that the Southern Confederacy is a Power on the earth, a great nation against whom war must be formally declared, and which must be conducted according to the custom of nations in relation to such affairs. The Government, however, is obstinate on this subject, and persists in regarding secession as a conspiracy,—the warlike pranks of our Southern friends as simply and only rebellion, and JEFF. DAVIS and all his followers as rebels, nothing more, nothing less. This is not only revolting to their pride and self-conceit, but it involves a question in which their necks are in some sort concerned. A prisoner of war, to be provided with rations and comfortable subsistence until the peace, or discharged upon parole, is a very different thing from a captured traitor to be tried by the courts and judged by the laws against treason. The one enjoys an honorable restraint, while the other may have to swing for it.

Besides, if the President would issue a declaration of war against the Southern Confederacy, it would be, after a fashion, an acknowledgement of its nationality, and give it a claim to recognition by foreign Powers. "Don't you see," JEFF. DAVIS would say, "that the 'late United States' have declared war against us? If we were regarded as rebels, they would catch us if they could and hang us. But by declaring war against us, they have given us a *status* in the world, which entitle us to your notice." But the Government, we repeat, is obstinate on this subject, and persists in taking a sensible view of the matter. It intends, and so declares its intentions to be, to put down rebellion, peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must—all which is intensely disgusting to our Southern friends. They wouldn't mind being captured by an army and held as prisoners of war, but the idea of being arrested by a constable and tried for treason is revolting to their pride.

"The Late United States."

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, offered in the Montgomery Congress, the other day, a resolution in relation to the protection of the Indian tribes scattered over the territories, in which he speaks flippantly of the "late United States." According to the notions of these Texan gentlemen, their revolution is accomplished, the Union is destroyed, and the great Republic of the United States has already become a thing of the past—taken its place in history among the things that have been. Under an imbecile Administration, when the President was conniving at treason, and consenting to disintegration; when his Cabinet was robbing the Treasury, and placing the armaments of the country at the disposal of conspirators who were plotting its overthrow; when Southern States were plundering armories, and Southern chivalry was stealing the contents of sub-treasuries and mints, it was not singular that an idea should prevail that the Federal Government was becoming a myth—that its vitality was lost past hope of recuperation, and that dissolution was already among the accomplished facts of the age. With an army equipped from the spoils of Federal property, organized and drilled into efficiency by deserters from the Federal ranks, and ready to work for the destruction of the Union, while not a soldier was summoned, nor the voice of a Federal officer raised in remonstrance, or invoking aid in its defence, the Southern revolutionists might well suppose that there would be no opposition to their schemes, and that history had already recorded the edict of their triumph. But a new light has dawned upon the world, and these Southern gasconaders are blind that they do not see it. The twenty millions of the East, the North, and the West, embracing all of the Free States, and at least two of the Slave, have risen in their unity and their might, resolved that these United States shall not be reckoned among the things that have been. They have declared that this Republic of North America is more than ever before a living entity, full of organic strength and enduring vitality, and that it shall be handed down in all its fair proportions, to the generations who are to come after them. The imbecility and inertia of the past has given place to a living and resistless energy; the inertia of the late Administration, its cowardice, and its corruptions, has been succeeded by an almost superhuman activity, a patriotism that looks only to the salvation of the Union, and a courage that is intimidated by no menaces of its overthrow. This rally of the North is confined to no locality, no section, no political organization, no class. The whole country is awake and speaks with one voice. All party bickerings, all political prejudices, all political associations, have been swept away, and the whole North moves in a solid phalanx, a mighty brotherhood, impelled only by the spirit of patriotism to the defence of the Constitution and the Union. All hope of aid from the North, so confidently cherished by the South, has vanished away. Loyalty has hushed the voice of dissension, and these twenty millions think and speak and act together, on the momentous issue of the day. Their money, their energies, all their treasure, all their blood, are at the service of their country, and all their strength ready on the instant in its defence. These twenty-one loyal States, with their twenty millions of men, are more than the thirteen States, with their seven millions of men, who have declared for secession, even if Missouri and Kentucky shall join the great conspiracy. They are richer, stronger, more united, and fixed as destiny in the resolve that the Union shall not be destroyed.

With these fixed and immutable facts in view, those who count on dissolution make a great and fatal mistake. The war that lowers over us may be a long and possibly a bloody one—the trial may be sore, but with the energy, the strength, the wealth, and power of numbers, and, above all, the right on the side of the Union, the end is not doubtful. The day is far distant when these United States shall be spoken of as belonging to the past, or this great Republic as a thing of history.

Strength of the Parties.

The official statement, furnished by the Superintendent of the Census, of the number of men between the ages of 18 and 45, in the several States and in the sections, shows the ultimate result of the pending contest. The total for the Free States is, 3,778,000, and for the Slave States, 1,655,000. There are in the Territories and District of Columbia, 51,000, which may be added to the strength of the North, and 22,000 in Delaware, which should be taken from the Southern and added to the Northern Column. But even these explanations fail to exhibit the full strength of the free element, and the weakness of the slave element in the Union, since hundreds of thousands in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, have openly taken the side of the Government in the effort it is making to preserve the Union. Maryland, in fact, has unconditionally cast her lot with the Union; and we shall be within the mark in assuming that one-third the population of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, have done, or will do likewise.

If we are correct in these assumptions, the numerical strength of the parties to the struggle now waging, will be as follows:

Free States	3,778,000
Territories and Dutch Colonies	51,000
Delaware	22,000
Maryland	120,000
One-third of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri	206,000
Total for Union	4,177,000

On the other side, the military strength of the Secessionists will be, after deducting the forces of Delaware, Maryland and one-third of each of the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, 1,307,000.

The aggregate number of persons capable of bearing arms in the Union is 5,484,000, and one-fourth of this number is 1,371,000. It is therefore evident that the Secessionists constitute less than one-fourth of the white population of the country, and that this one-fourth, in its death struggle with the three-fourths, will be incumbered with the terrible embarrassment of having to keep 4,000,000 of negro slaves, panting for liberty, in subjection. Half the number of white men, unincumbered by this domestic enemy, would be stronger than the whole secession force is with it.

The actual relative strength of the parties are to each other, therefore, in the ratio of eight to one, numerically, with a still greater disproportion if we take into consideration their pecuniary resources and skill in the manufacture of arms and the fitting out of ships of war.

The Power of Our Government.

There has never been an instance in history, in which a nation, in so short a time, displayed such vast power, as that put forth by the United States within the last thirty days. From a condition of profound peace, more than 100,000 men, thoroughly armed, equipped, and provisioned, all drawn from avocations they were quietly pursuing, have been put into the field. The number might have been increased to 200,000 or 300,000, had the call embraced so many. Within three months, the number might be raised to 500,000 men, all eager to enroll themselves, who appreciate thoroughly the nature of the contest, and who are prepared, not only to fight, but to die for it. This immense host is only the advance-guard of 20,000,000 people, who freely proffer themselves and their whole means for the contest. Such a power is irresistible unless opposed by one similar in numbers, intelligence, spirit and means, which is not to be found on this continent, and we may say not in the world. As we are fighting for a principle, in the ranks are to be found the best blood of the land—intelligence, skill, capacity for military subordination, and an experience in the use of firearms, to which our people from their youth are habituated.

A Government which represents such numbers and such qualities, backed by vast material resources, and which is as powerful upon water as upon land, has a strength which no other in the world can match, and of which foreigners can hardly have an idea. There is entire harmony in the intelligence and will of 20,000,000 of people, directed by a zeal of which modern times have furnished no example. The freedom and intelligence that distinguish us constitute our strength. Men press into the ranks, and are almost immediately capable of becoming the best kind of soldiers. Their muster has been greatly expedited by the existence of our *State* organizations. This work has been divided among *twenty* States, each of which had ample means of putting their respective quotas, fully clothed and provisioned, and many of them fully armed, into the field, each having an almost unlimited command of means. New-York has nearly twice the population of all the States at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and has ten times the wealth, and can alone put forth ten-fold greater power. Both Ohio and Pennsylvania are vastly more powerful than were all the old thirteen States. Massachusetts to-day possesses a greater power than the Revolutionary Government could exert.

Measured by the true test—the number of men and amount of means that can be commanded, and the perfect harmony that exists between the popular spirit and the policy of the Government—our own is the strongest Government in the world. It rests upon the most solid of all foundations. This fact has never before been thoroughly demonstrated, and it is now regarded as conclusive of the whole contest. In all the loyal States it is felt that there can be but one result, the complete triumph of Government and of order. We have no lurking foe in our midst. The seceding States proceeded upon the idea of a *united* South and a *divided* North. The exact reverse is the fact—an united North and a divided South. Two Southern States have already proved their loyalty to the Union. Two more, Kentucky and Missouri, will in all probability follow the example of Maryland and Delaware. Virginia, if she persists, will have one-half of the State seceding from the other. A widespread sentiment of loyalty pervades many others of the seceding States, which have only to be encouraged and protected to produce the same results that we have already witnessed in Maryland and Virginia. We have already the beginning of the end.

The North is not only a unit in sentiment and aims, but it would have an overwhelming preponderance over the South in every element of strength, provided the two were equal in numbers. The North is skillful, capable of creating within itself everything necessary for modern warfare, while the South must arm from the North or from Europe. A people that cannot arm itself can never maintain a protracted conflict. The South does not produce its own food, and cannot immediately, in sufficient abundance for extensive military operations. It has not a vessel it can put to sea, unless stolen from the North, and only a very few at that. We can, with entire ease, close up every avenue to the markets of the Old World and our own. All their surplus products have been accustomed to float upon waters not a foot of which they can now command; while upon all the highways of the North, both upon sea and land, commerce is as busy and active as ever. How can the seceding States, whose available white population is equal to only one-quarter those of the loyal ones, with a servile population which, at least, must be carefully watched, with the products of their entire industry at the mercy of their enemy, carry on anything like an equal contest. They cannot: and although the struggle may be protracted, and in the outset a vigorous one, it can have but one issue.

IMAGINARY SLAUGHTER.—The Charleston papers are a great deal amused at the demonstrations by some of our cotemporaries, that two or three hundred persons were killed during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The *Courier* says that "the whole force *actively engaged* in the attack on Fort Sumter, and *within range of its firing*, was not as large as the number killed, according to the wishes and belief of some of the Northern editors." This corroborates what we have already stated, that the whole number of persons within Fort Moultrie during the action was 103.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is being rapidly disposed of in the same way. We hear of a gentleman in Boston, whose wife has received a letter from a friend who knows somebody who attended his *funeral*. This ought to settle the question, if such evidence can settle anything. Gen. BEAUREGARD, as any one can see who will turn to the account of the bombardment, was in a house on the battery during the whole action,—entirely out of range and reach of the guns. The number of orders he has issued since ought to be tolerably good evidence that he was not killed.

A Characteristic Protest.

Florida, "the smallest toad in the puddle" of secession, has spread upon the record of the C. S. A. Congress her protest against certain portions of the Constitution of that august Confederation. She protests against any scrutiny into the qualifications of her voters for President and members of Congress. She insists, so far as these officers are concerned, that the right of suffrage shall be extended to "all her inhabitants," whether native or foreign, naturalized or aliens, negroes, of course, always excepted. This is perfectly in keeping with the past history of Florida. She is the smallest, but by no means the least noisy of the Confederates. She is the poorest in purse, and lowest in intelligence. She has a larger proportionate number of floating population than most of the other Gulf States, and proposes to make the most of them.

She protests especially against the clause allowing the admission of any State "into the Confederacy, unless the institution of Slavery shall be distinctly and clearly recognized by the Constitution, and in actual operation under its laws." And she intimates very clearly, that unless amendments in these respects are made at an early day, she will, after her army have established the Confederacy by the conquest or annihilation of the United States Army forces, knock the new Republic into one universal smash. It will be seen by this latter portion of the protest, that if we, of the North, desire to become a parcel of the C. S. A., to repose in its shadow, or bask in its sunshine, we must pluck up by the roots all our crude notions of human rights—surrender our Utopian theories of human liberty, and turn our attention to the cultivation of slaves. We must remodel our Constitutions and overhaul our laws. We must put a veto on free labor, and, inasmuch as we have no negroes, or not enough to give our first families a respectable standing among the nabobs of the rice fields and plantations, we shall have to "subjugate" our white people, and transform them into chattels. Whether we shall be required to black ball them, flatten their noses, thicken their lips, elongate their heads, or crook their shins into the semblance of a fresh importation from Ethiop, is a matter not yet explained to us. We hope we shall be excused from this latter ordeal, for we confess to a weakness in favor of topaz over ebony. We have a sort of likeness for white men and women, with Caucasian features, and would rather be spared the necessity of changing the "leopard spots" to the Ethiopian's skin.

The protest of Florida is aimed, doubtless, more directly at New-England, and especially at Massachusetts. Its universality is only a cover to save the appearance of invidious distinction. States, like individuals, are inclined to be aristocratic, given to exclusiveness in their associations. Your banker does not indulge in intimacies with your chimney-sweep, and why should Florida, with all her greatness and renown, be compelled to consort with Massachusetts, a State made up of "cobblers and greasy operatives," as the Southern Press hath it, we should like to know? True, Massachusetts fought bravest to establish that freedom of which Florida was not even a legitimate heir; true, she furnished a large portion of the purchase money which redeemed Florida from her vassalage to a foreign Power, and placed her among the free States of the Union; true, she furnished her share of the men and the millions that saved the scalps of her people from the knife of OSCEOLA, and their brains from the tomahawk of BILLY BOWLEGS. But what of that? Shall a gentleman who governs a mudfield of rice and owns his brace or so of niggers, be required to associate with plebeian owners of mills and factories and workshops, and who send their ships out upon the sea; who never cracked a slave-whip in their lives, and who pay white men and women who labor for them, in current coin every Saturday night? The idea is preposterous. Massachusetts must stay out of the C. S. A.—or Florida cocks her nose in huge disdain and secedes again. Unfortunate Massachusetts!

Disappointed Hopes.

While nothing is more futile than the attempt to predict the results of the struggle through which our people are about to pass, there are a few points which may already be set down as infallibly certain. It is certain for example that the men who have misled the South into its present ruinous position will be called to rigid account. Every day discloses some fresh miscalculation on the strength of which secession has been grounded; false estimates of aid and sympathy to be expected from the North; false estimates of the courage, energy and self-assertion of the Government; unreasonable expectations of foreign support, to be won by diplomacy, or commanded by cotton; exaggerations of their own resources and powers of endurance; all these delusions have been persistently and confidently inculcated by men of presumed wisdom and statesmanship; and their vanity is already demonstrated. It is as if the principal partners in a commercial enterprise contributed as capital, promises to pay, all of which at maturity proved worthless. The business, of necessity, collapses.

Of these damaging blunders, none is probably so acutely felt as the absence of all external sympathy and friendship. Not only has the last vestige of support heretofore afforded by masses of our Northern population been withdrawn, but it has given place to the sentiment of bitter hostility. England, France, Mexico, these unhappy people have been taught, would eagerly embrace an opportunity to sustain the South, and so establish claims to the gratitude and regard of a people, upon whose productions or neighborly offices they are so largely dependent. Enough has been heard from those countries to expose the emptiness of this expectation. The good wishes of mankind everywhere are openly uttered on the side of the Federal Government. Not a word of sympathy for the rebels comes from any quarter. Never in history has there been a case of such perfect national isolation—such entire alienation of human sympathy—such utter destitution of friends and allies, at a moment when friendship and alliances are of value so unspeakable. Not only has this misguided population before it a contest with the inexhaustible means and spirit of the North, but with the public opinion of the world; an antagonist which even emperors and autocrats never needlessly challenge.

For thus betraying them into the abandonment of that perfect peace and prosperity over which their own orators so eloquently exulted, and into the loss of that honorable position and creditable nationality, which all men respected, their leaders will have to give a fearful account. The South realizes its own weakness, the poverty and unpopularity of its cause, at the very moment the utmost need presses upon on it for every fibre of strength. It is only in the presence of ruin that they are undeceived. And unless their leaders can goad them to desperation, and postpone a reckoning that must be fatal to themselves by the hurry and fury of the conflict, it is quite possible the day of vengeance will be reached before the war shall be ended.

A National Hymn.

A National Hymn seems almost as indispensable an appanage of nationality, as a national flag. Patriotic feeling, excited by any unusual incident, always seeks expression in verse and music—those universal mediums of emotion. The operation is twofold and reciprocal; the song both expresses national sentiment and excites it. One of the first movements toward the restraint of an incipient French Revolution, is the suppression of the "Marsellaise Hymn." It is only a few weeks ago, that the Poles, in Warsaw, charged and fired upon by the Russian troops, as they assembled to present a petition, fell upon their knees and sang the national hymn, thus fortifying themselves to endure, without flinching, an attack which they were then powerless to repel.

That we have thus far been without a recognized national hymn, must be attributed partly to the brevity of our national existence, partly to the peaceful and prosperous course of that existence until now, and partly to the fact that it is only of late years' that we have really begun to cultivate the art of music. Yankee Doodle is, of course, without any pretensions to the qualifications of a national air, to say nothing of the words, which are only ludicrous. Hail Columbia is little better adapted to the purpose which it has been made to serve, except by its seriousness. The Star-Spangled Banner, (to the music of which "Adams and Liberty" was written,) though a noble and spirited air, and one which will always be heard with delight by Americans, is quite unfitted for popular singing. The music, the *tune*, requires a compass of voice quite uncommon merely to sing the notes, and the verse is so intricately construed, and in one of the stanzas, so harsh and so ill-adapted to vocalization, that it fails entirely to fulfill the office of a national song. All attempts to modify this air have only succeeded in taking away some of its characteristic spirit, without making it more singable for the masses of the people; and the consequence is that now, at this exciting period, when a national song is so much needed, we are utterly without one.

This need has been strikingly manifested on many public occasions of late, when assemblages of loyal citizens have been obliged to stand mute while the Star-Spangled Banner was sung as a solo or played by a band, on occasions when the citizens of any other country would have been able to sing with their whole hearts and souls. The consequence appears in an advertisement which will be found in our columns this morning. A number of influential citizens have requested certain gentlemen of well-known taste, culture and loyalty to take advantage of the present wide-spread disposition to express patriotic feeling in verse, and call for the production of an American National Hymn. The Committee thus appointed have offered a prize of *five hundred dollars* for a hymn which shall seem to them to meet the requirements of the case. The conditions of this unusual demand upon the poetic inspiration of a people are well worth reading. Under ordinary circumstances such a call would be almost ridiculous; for national hymns are born of occasion, not made to order. But the circumstances of the present time are very extraordinary, and the occasion is big with many an unlooked-for birth, which will live forever. Therefore this call is well; and there is reason to hope that the needed hymn may be elicited by it. Where it will come from, if it does come, no one can gusss. Mayhap from some one of our distinguished poets, but quite as probably from some pen which finds almost its first inspiration in the stirring events of these momentous times. The Committee have seen this, it is plain, from their expressed desire to publish a selection from the songs to which the prize is not awarded.

The Committee have done wisely in making simplicity, both in words and music, an essential condition to the acceptance of a song. A fine poem may be utterly unfitted for a national hymn. An air may be beautiful and spirited, but impossible of execution by common voices—witness the Star-Spangled Banner itself. What is needed is a strong, simple utterance of feeling in octo-syllabic verse; the words brief and nervous, the sentiment glowing and lively. Fancy should have little play, and high finish should not be sought for. It was well, on the whole, we think, to allow an old air to be selected; but yet the utmost care must be taken that commonplace music, or a tune which already has fixed associations, be not chosen. The air, too, must be one which can be sung equally well by male and female voices; and the same is true of the choral parts. All this will doubtless be carefully looked after by the Committee.

The effort is a noble one, and the call most timely. It will doubtless be responded to by contributions far and wide throughout the loyal States. Let neither humility nor pride deter any poet from doing his best to give his country a song to animate in danger, to sooth in adversity, and to express exultation in triumph!

Signs of War.

The blockade begins to pinch. The Charleston papers are greatly disgusted at the performances of the *Niagara*, in stopping vessels that are about to leave that port. The *South Carolinian* is of opinion that when she attempts to stop a British vessel that is daily expected, "John Bull will have something to say." We fear it will be nothing which Charleston will be very glad to hear.

The same paper has some hope that if the *Niagara* continues to lie off that port, she

may be *captured*. The Editor learns that a number of mercantile men have "offered to bet" that she will be in the hands of the Confederate Government within ten days. If betting will accomplish that feat, it may be done, otherwise not.

It will be seen, too, that a vessel leaving Richmond with a cargo of tobacco worth $150,000 has been captured, and will be brought as a prize into this port. That is a very good beginning for the blockading squadron.

A Desirable Brigade.

Col. ASBOTH has just returned from Washington, having gone there for the purpose of offering to the Federal Government a Brigade, comprising infantry, cavalry, artillery, pioneers and pontoniers, in the most feasible proportions.

The War Department, though favorably inclined and approving of the project, hesitates to accept the offer in consequence of the number of men required for the three years' enlistment being already proffered by the respective States in response to the requisitions made upon them, so that an organization such as Col. ASBOTH'S seems to belong purely to the State Government, and to be out of the jurisdiction of the authorities at Washington.

At this moment we think it is entirely in the power of our energetic Union Defence Committee to take this matter in hand, and to permit the Colonel, from the abundance of material here, to organize such a combined brigade, as far as possible, immediately. The pioneers and pontoniers might be added to the brigade hereafter.

It is certain that the object of the different military branches is not for isolated action, but for combined operation—each in support of the other. Upon this principle every army is organized. Why not brigades upon the same?

A brigade, simply of infantry, or of cavalry, or of any other distinct branch, could not be sent against Harper's Ferry, for instance, but one combining these military departments might be effectively directed against it.

We would urge these facts upon the consideration of the Union Defence Committee, believing that an attention to them would enable the Committee to mould into some practical embodiment many of the isolated military bodies now afloat, which would prove of the utmost service, especially as a brigade like the above could act either as an independent body, or as a scouting *avant garde* to a much larger corps.

Formed under Col. ASBOTH, an organization of this kind would attract to its ranks officers from all the distant parts of the Union, who have seen active service in the Hungarian war, in every branch of military service. Col. A. himself was a distinguished officer of the Austrian army previous to the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution in 1848, after which time he rendered very important service to the Hungarian cause. He would be a very valuable accession to our service.

THE BIBLE FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The New-York Bible Society has made special efforts to supply all the troops stationed in this City and vicinity, and passing through it, with the Scriptures, and have given notice of a public meeting, in furtherance of this enterprise, to be held in Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and Fifteenth-street, on Sunday evening, 19th inst, at 7½ o'clock. WM. ALLEN BUTLER Dr. HITCHCOCK and Dr. TYNG are to speak. The object is one which commands and deserves the public sympathy, and a meeting of the character indicated in the call for it, is the best way of promoting it. The military enter cordially into the distribution of Testaments, and the work should be encouraged by a full attendance at Irving Hall on Sunday evening.

COMING TO TIME.—We saw yesterday a letter from the Inspector for the Twenty-first Regiment to the State authorities, informing them that the uniforms furnished for the regiment, under the contract with the ARNOUXS, of this City, were not only equal, but decidedly *superior*, to the specimens furnished when the contract was made. We should be glad to chronicle a good many more certificates of the same sort.

THE PARTISAN LEADER.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that this curious book, prophetic of the whole secession movement, has been republished by RUDD & CARLETON. The extracts we have already given show that it is a work of very great interest at the present moment.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The latest novelty at this house is the "Invisible Prince"—a burlesque, which, If not absolutely fresh as a literary production, possesses at least a useful receptive power sufficient to adapt it, more or less, to the popular exigencies of the moment. Some new jokes have been recruited for the present occasion, and pass muster readily. For the rest we may say, briefly, that the piece has been put on the stage satisfactorily, and that Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JEFFERSON in the two principal parts are particularly good. It will be repeated to-night, preceded by the comic drama of "Robert Macaire."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Music associates itself so readily with every undertaking of the Germans, that a concert on the eve of departure of a purely German Regiment seems the most natural thing in the world. Such a concert was given last night "by the First German Rifle Regiment, for the benefit of the families of the Regiment." A very large audience was drawn together, a fair representation, we believe, of all nationalities, and a good sum will be collected for the benevolent object in view. The entertainment was in every respect a meritorious one. As interpreters of the programme, we had Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY, Madame ANNA BISHOP and Signor BRIGNOLI, in the vocal department, together with Signor MUZIO, Mr. CHARLES FRADEL, a grand orchestra and the chorus and band of the Regiment in the instrumental. Two German singing societies were announced to assist, but for some unexplained reason failed to do so. Those who were true to their promise to the public furnished a sufficiently delightful evening's amusement, and have the satisfaction of knowing that they assisted in a good cause. During the evening the colors of the Regiment were exhibited, and a new and exhilarating march performed by the band, the latter the composition of Mr. CHARLES FRADEL. The orchestra, under the direction of Signor MUZIO performed two overtures with fine effect, and to the evident satisfaction of the "rank and file." The singers were all in excellent voice. Col. BLENKER and the Officers of the Regiment were present.

From Havana and Nassau.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship *Karnak*, Capt. LE MESSURIER, arrived at her wharf last evening at 6½ P. M., from Havana May 11, and Nassau, N. P., 13th inst., with a large freight of sugars, &c., and 128 passengers, from the above ports.

The health of Havana is still perfect, and the weather continues to hold good.

5th inst.—The steamtug *Wm. H. Webb* arrived from New-Orleans, and came into port under the United States flag, but was afterwards sold to other parties and transferred.

10th.—The United States steamer *Crusader*, Capt. CRAVEN, from Key West, reported all quiet at that port, and all hands on board well.

The yacht *Wanderer*, which left Havana a few days previous, had been seized by the United States ship *St. Louis*, for Government service.

10th.—American ship *John Hancock*, from Havre for New-Orleans, had put into Nassau for orders.

The sugar market of Havana is still dull and sugars heavy; no sales at 5⅛@6 reals for No. 12; stock 225,000 boxes. Molasses, 1⅛ reals per keg and nothing doing.

Freights active for all European vessels; no inducement for United States bottoms.

Exchanges—London quiet, at 6⅛@7 premium; Paris, 5⅛@7 discount; New-York, 2@6 discount; New-Orleans, par to 2⅛, short sight.

Exchange at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 17.

Exchange is firm at ½ for Ohio and Indiana. Kentucky currency was thrown out by three banks to-day, and the indications are that the paper of all the banks of that State, except the Farmers' and Northern Bank, will be refused by all the banks to-morrow.

The Northern Transportation Company.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 17.

The Northern Transportation Company's propeller *Buckeye* arrived here this morning, with the first goods this season via the Erie Canal.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, May 16.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session here, was opened this morning by a sermon by the last Moderator, Rev. T. A. MILLS, D. D. Nearly 200 delegates answered the first calling of the roll. Rev. Dr. CONDIT, of Auburn, was elected Moderator. Cincinnati, O., was appointed the next place of meeting. The evening was devoted to prayer for the nation in its present trouble.

SYRACUSE, Friday, May 17.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, has dispatched much of its necessary routine business. The last Assembly's Committee reported a Constitution for a Committee of Home Missions, which was made the order for Monday afternoon. Rev. G. FISCH, of the French Evangelical Union, made a very interesting address in the afternoon, expressing the warm sympathies of French Protestants with this nation, and their conviction of a speedy triumph. The evening was again devoted to prayer for the nation.

NEW-JERSEY.

Raising of the Stars and Stripes over Rutgers College—Unbounded Enthusiasm of the Students, &c.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Monday, May 13, 1861.

Immediately upon the reassembling of the students after the Spring vacation, they resolved to set the Star Spangled Banner afloat over their *Alma Mater*, as a sign of their devotion to the Government. The strength of this devotion consists, too, in something more than flag-raising. A considerable number of them—among whom are some pursuing their studies preparatory to entering the ministry, have enlisted in the "Olden Guard," and they are ready, not for a campaign of three months, but of three years.

We know not whether, believing with the poet that the encouragement of

"A pretty maiden in her charms
Is worth a hundred coats of arms,"

they petitioned for the aid of the fair sex; or whether, as is likely, the patriotism of the latter blossomed out spontaneously, and by anticipation, into a splendid flag; but certain it is that such a flag was made by the, young ladies and presented this afternoon through a representative to the students, assembled with a host of others in the Campus. It is needless to say that the wealth and beauty of New Brunswick were fully represented upon the occasion.

A staff, running forty feet above the front peak of the main College building, had been prepared to receive the colors. The venerable President, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, being called to the chair, mounted an elevated platform, occupied by various other dignitaries also, and said: "We are gathered together, my friends, on a most solemn and impressive occasion. In a time when we were in the full tide of national blessings, when our country's banner was cherished at home, respected and honored abroad, we find that seven sister States have separated from us and raised the armed hand of rebellion to overthrow the Government." He then proceeded to review the causes which originated the Union, viz.: "That our forefathers saw and felt the defects springing from the independence of single States; and that there could be neither safety nor glory in thirteen little independent factions. Hence the framers of the Constitution assembled for the purpose of forming a wise and permanent bond of union. The Union formed then, is the Union of to-day, and under it our prosperity has been so great that we are all of us willing to sacrifice the last drop of our blood to see it maintained against traitors. [Applause.] Secession is only a name gotten up to palliate treason. The doctrine would be amusing were it not so abominable. Why, if seven States can secede, what is to hinder seven others from seceding, what is to hinder one; nay, may not Middlesex County secede from New-Jersey and New-Brunswick from Middlesex County? Why, the next thing will be that our very wives will be seceding from us! [Great laughter and cheers.] We had all blamed Mr. BUCHANAN for inaction in allowing the rebels to go so far, but we now see the reason. They wished to implicate us in the wrong, but had utterly failed. The forbearance of the North was simply the calmness of conscious strength. The first cannon shot, however, against Sumter, struck the great heart of the American people, and that heart shall never cease beating until this wrong is avenged. Despising the remedies offered by the Constitution itself for redressing their supposed grievances, they, just as wicked men always do, have gathered their forces, have stolen forts and arsenals, plundered our public property, murdered innocent citizens, and now are endeavoring to coil a serpent among the "Stars and Stripes," whose fangs shall strike out the emblems of seven States from its glorious folds! If a foreign foe had attempted this, the nation would have risen up as one man to hurl down the aggressor, and how much worse was it when the foe came from within our own bosom. In fact, a more monstrous crime against human rights had never been perpetrated, in the words of a distinguished clergyman, since the crucifixion of our Lord and Saviour. And in view of all this, what do they ask? They cry out, "Let us alone! Do let us alone." JEFF. DAVIS is not the first transgressor that has wanted to be let alone. [Laughter.] Adam and Eve, when they sinned, sought to be left alone by hiding themselves in the garden. But God and their sin found them out; and JEFF. DAVIS' sin be sure of it will find him out. We must fight—there is no alternative. Rebellion must be crushed, and then we shall become once more a happy and united people."

As he concluded, cheers went up loud and long for the old man eloquent.

Hon. J. B. AUBAIN then came forward, and, in a neat and appropriate speech, presented the large and beautiful flag, in behalf of the ladies. He referred to the noble women of the Revolution, and was happy to see that the fair sex had not degenerated, but were full of enthusiasm for their country's honor. He also congratulated the students that so many of them had determined to go off now to fight under this banner. He looked for brave deeds from them, and, if they fell, their memories would be honored and cherished.

Three hearty cheers were given for the Hon. gentleman, as he withdrew. Here the President hoisted the flag. When it reached the top of the staff and swung out to the breeze, the female part of the audience waved their handkerchiefs, while the sterner sex marshaled as if, to use an expression of Dr. KANE'S, they expected the "soul to hit the body out of its boots." Pro. HENSHAW responded for the students. He spoke with intense earnestness of the Stars and Stripes, as the emblem of liberty, of our nationality, social and domestic happiness, science and religion. In the name of his brother professors and the young men, he thanked the ladies for their patriotic gift, and especially that they considered them worthy of defending such a trust; and then, in a trembling voice, and looking toward Heaven, he said: "We feel proud of the trust; and HERE before men and God, we solemnly swear—I doubt not I speak the hearts of my colleagues when I say it—we swear *never* to suffer these colors to come down in disgrace and dishonor before the assaults of traitors. [Immense cheering.] The trust is a sacred one, and once again we swear to maintain it! [Renewed applause, amid which he retired.]

Rev. Mr. BACHELOR, of the M. E. Church, followed in some very happy remarks, running a parallel between the undivided patriotism of the Revolution and that of the present crisis. He closed by saying, "That as long as our colleges and halls of learning remain strongholds of liberty, as long as such institutions as this send out their sons to battle for the right and the Union, we need have no fear of our country." [Deafening applause.]

At this point President FRELINGHUYSEN arose and said: "From all I see and hear and feel at present, I think I can inform Gov. OLDEN, when he wants more soldiers, that he can have *one hundred able bodied and able-threated* young men from Rutgers College, on one day's notice." [Cries of "Good," "That's so," "Yes, Sir," succeeded by three times three and several "tigers," and loud calls for Prof. CROSBY.]

Dr. CROSBY said: "I am not one of the *regular* speakers on this occasion, but inasmuch as *'irregulars'* are taken into service now-a-days for the sake of their country, here I am an irregular. And in order to save the Union we mean to reap the South with cannon, and glean it with bayonets, should be the signal for its overthrow—if they were able to accomplish it.

Under this impression, early in the present rebellion, when all but a few thought it but a sham to gain new concessions on the subject of Slavery, I wrote to my friends at the South that it was not the subject of Slavery at all, (*that* was protected,) but *for power*—that no concessions the North could make would be satisfactory. Guarantee them the control of Government for another seventy-two years, and all would be peace. Slavery is only the "kindling wood" now, as the tariff was in CALHOUN'S time. In the choice of *material* for this purpose he showed his wisdom. While the tariff would have been a motive power to effect favorably the European powers, Slavery has the reverse effect

This view is sustained by the whole course of events now transpiring. The seceders have made a few mistakes; their expectations from Europe—their supposition that the Republicans would have enough to do to take care of the friends of the traitors in our midst—the *cowardice* at the North—in firing the big gun against Sumter before Gov. LETCHER was ready—the certainty of Maryland &c.

It cannot be helped now. We are in for the war, and when we come out of it, I, with all the North, will hope that all the *landmarks* will be *so placed* that even more ignorant persons than are at the South can understand their *rights*, without those hair-splitting harangues with which we have been favored for the last thirty years. Respectfully yours, &c.,

J. B. S.

Caveat Against a Title.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I take issue with *the title*, and that only, of the article in to-day's TIMES, headed "The Baptists Wading in." As if the resolves of a few Georgia Baptists, of whom the redoubtable GOV. BROWN is one, deserved to be heralded in the TIMES as the action of "the Baptists." That patriotic and liberty-loving denomination will not thank you for the momentary impression the unfortunate title aforesaid gives, that they do anything but detest the treason of their miserable Georgia namesakes.

It is not true that even the Georgians have "waded" into secession and treason. It is a slough they have fomented and helped to create, and in which they have luxuriated from its very inception. They have wallowed, not waded in it.

As for the Baptists, properly so called, wherever Slavery and its accompanying abominations have not eaten the soul out of liberty and piety itself, call on them when they are wanted, to defend the one and exemplify the other in their country's sacred cause, and they will be found "wading in" with the truest and the boldest. And they are not likely to be seen "wading out" either until truth is established, liberty vindicated and the noble fabric of Republican Government securely established. YOURS,

A BAPTIST.

All this is true. Our title should have been, "The *Georgia* Baptists Wading In."

Terrible Times in Newfoundland.

The correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, writing from St. Johns, (N. F.,) under date of May 8, gives these particulars of disgraceful election riots in the province for Mayor:

"In Harbor Grace the liberal mob, to the number of some thousands, marched through the town, destroying the houses and furniture of the Protestants, and tearing them down with sticks and stones wherever they appeared in the streets. They completely demolished the *Standard* printing office, and the proprietor, Mr. W. SWARE, formerly of Cambridge, Mass., was obliged to take refuge in the garrison. The military were called out, but the magistrate was too cowardly to order the captain to fire, and the soldiers followed at the heels of the mob, unable to stir a finger in defence of life or property. At length an order was given to fire, the guns were brought to the 'present,' when the mob dispersed, after destroying property to the value of $8,000, and wounding several persons so severely that recovery is doubtful. Meantime the returning officer resigned, so the day passed without a single vote being recorded, and for the present the town is disfranchised.

I now come to the tragedy of the day. In the town of Harbor Maine the candidates were all Catholics, three of them members of the former Legislature, and one a new man. The late Attorney-General, Mr. HOGSETT, was the nominee of the Bishop. He formerly represented the District of Placentia, but his constituents refused to reelect him, so the Bishop sent him to Harbor Maine, instructing the resident priest to support him. He took with him a gang of rowdies from St. Johns determined by any means to secure his election. But the people were determined to support their former member and colleague. Mr. HOGSETT and his gang marched through Harbor Maine to a place called Cat's Cove, where the other party were in strong force, to intimidate them. On their way they were hailed from the bushes along the roadside, and told to turn back; they refused, and a party concealed in the woods fired a blank volley at them; they still pressed on, however, when they were fired upon again in downright earnest. One man, named FURY, fell dead, and seven or eight wounded, one of whom died next day. They were both men of family. The party then returned to Harbor Maine, and the election went forward. After the polling was over, the returning officer was compelled, on pain of death, by HOGSETT'S party, to declare him elected. The election, however, is void, a special commission having decided that the other candidates had a majority.

The reform party are in a majority. The Legislature meets on the 13th, and the occasion is looked forward to with the deepest interest. It has been stated by a local paper that the rowdies will intertere with the business of the session. We shall see."

INDIAN MASSACRE ON THE SANTA FE ROAD.—A letter to the Leavenworth (K. T.) *Times*, dated at Fort Larned, May 2, says:

"This post is garrisoned at present by H Company, Second Infantry, which is too small entirely to guard the garrison and restrain the bands of savages, infesting the road to Independence and Santa Fe. It would seem that these miscreants are aware that our force will be soon weakened by the withdrawal of the United States troops, as they have lately committed a most atrocious massacre in the neighborhood of Walnut Creek. A party of Mexicans belonging to a train from Santa Fe were engaged hunting buffalos a few miles off the road, when they were attacked by a war party of Kiowas, and six of their number killed, scalped, and horribly mutilated. The wagon master and one teamster made their escape, and reached the camp of Mr WHITELOCK, at Big White Creek, in safety. The Indians have been since seen at different points on the road, and may at any moment commit a depredation and massacre of a similar character."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STABBING AND PROBABLE DEATH.—WARREN WENDELL, a negro, twenty-one years of age, was dangerously and probably fatally stabbed in the left breast, on Friday afternoon, by a mulatto known to the Police as "SANDY MILLER." WENDELL was quietly passing the corner of West Broadway and Thomas street, when he was suddenly and violently assaulted and kicked by MILLER. Wishing to avoid trouble, he broke away and passed on, but was quickly pursued by MILLER, who drew a dirk from his coat sleeve and inflicted the wound as above stated. WENDELL was conveyed to the New York Hospital, and after an examination, the House Surgeon was of the opinion that the weapon had penetrated the lungs, and that there is very little hope of his recovery. The assailant immediately fled towards Broadway, and has not yet been arrested. Officers HORBELT and MCCLARY are in pursuit. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to take an ante mortem examination. WENDELL says that his assailant is entirely unknown to him, and that he offered no provocation, and has no idea why he was attacked.

DROWNED.—A man about 35 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, stout-built, with sandy hair and whiskers. The body was found on Thursday night at the foot of Whitehall street, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest. The body was not identified. A man about 40 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, with dark brown hair and upper teeth partially decayed. The body was found yesterday in the dock, foot of Charlton-street, North River, and appeared to have been in the water a number of weeks. Two one-dollar bills were found on his person. Coroner JACAMAN held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of death by drowning. The body was not identified.

The Presbyterian General Synod.

The Synod resumed its session yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock. After some time passed in devotional exercises, reports from the various Committees were taken up and considered. The first report was on the subject of the Sabbath, means for its better observance being therein suggested. The second report (that on Slavery) took the ground that all who did approve of the abolition of that relic of barbarism were little better than traitors. Both were referred back, with instructions. The Secretary then read the general reports from the different Presbyteries, showing how the different Churches had prospered during the year. A report was subsequently received from the Board of Education, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of that Board, excusing himself from attendance on the Synod, for the reason that he was at Camp Scott, fulfilling his duty as Colonel of a Regiment of Volunteers. Before closing the morning session, a resolution was passed, making the question of Domestic Missions the order of the day for Monday.

In the afternoon addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. SPAULDING, delegate from the General Assembly, and by Rev. CHARLES P. BUSH, Secretary of the American Tract Society of Boston. Both expressed the strongest anti-Slavery sentiments, which were responded to in a similar strain by the Moderator and others. It was unanimously resolved that the Boston Society should receive the indorsement of the Synod, and its publications generally be recommended by the different pastors of the Presbyterian connection. Mr. BUSH, in the course of his remarks, stated that a number of tracts and small volumes, specially adapted to the spiritual wants of the soldiers, had been lately issued. He said that to add to the usefulness of these publications, religious instruction was combined in them with practical advice as to health and comfort, and advocated their wide dissemination among the troops; observing that, amongst other ways of bringing them to the notice of the brave fellows who were going forth to fight the battles of freedom, there was none better than the placing one or more of them in the pockets of every shirt that the ladies were so busily engaged in manufacturing. The Ladies' Sewing Association connected with Dr. MCLEOD'S Church being present at the time, the suggestion was *apropos* and extremely well received.

In the evening the various Committees appointed by the SYNOD met for the dispatch of business. The reports referred back to them with instructions will be again received and discussed this morning.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED.—A great opportunity is now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting, English medallion, velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD FOR BOTH.—For the improvement of the mind and person there is nothing comparable to KNOX'S gentlemen's new Spring Hats, sold on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, for they preserve the head calm and cool; and to the wearer's personal appearance they impart that distinguished grace and elegance that mark the man of superior refinement. For beauty, finish, lightness and flexibility, these hats are unequalled.

[Advertisement.]

Everything to recommend them, Dr. GIFFORD'S Homœopathic Curatives are convenient, simple and efficient, and have the testimony of hundreds who have used them as to their curative qualities. Price 25 cents per box. Manual free. Address PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM will be overrun with ladies and children this afternoon and evening, to see all the novelties and enjoy all the amusements he has provided. The patriotic drama of "Anderson, the Patriot of Sumter," is played both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.
A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Summer wear, now on hand and for sale by SELLECK & CO.,
Corner of Fulton and William sts.
Shirts made to order from measure.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.
With Binder, Hemmer, &c., complete.
THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN USE.
Under Patents of Howe and others. Agents wanted.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 469 Broadway.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Kellogg's
SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS
For Gents and Youths in all their variety. Just opened, EACH IMPORTED STRAW GOODS for MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS. NO. 381 CANAL-ST.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—
At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO. No. 800 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FINCH—DOUGLASS—In this City, on Thursday, May 16, by Rev. Dr. W. W. Phillips, Mr. AL. FINCH, of Milwaukie, Wis., to Miss MATILDA A., daughter of George Douglass, Esq., of this City.

LOCKWOOD—COX—In this City, on the evening of May 16, at the residence of the bride's father, John Cox, Esq., by Rev. Samuel Knapp, Mr. ALVA W. LOCKWOOD to Miss FRANCES E. COX, all of this City.

SOLEAN—HOBBY—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Perry, Mr. LOUIS A. SOLDAN to Miss MARY E. HOBBY, eldest daughter of J. T. Hobby, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

TUCKER—STAGG—In Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, May 16, by Rev. Mr. Swan, P. L. TUCKER, of this City, to CORNELIA A., eldest daughter of J. H. STAGG, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, May 16, suddenly, after an illness of seven days, SOPHRONIA, wife of Douglass Taylor, and daughter of Casper C. Childs.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 11 Varick place, (Sullivan-st.,) between Houston and Bleecker sts., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

The funeral of Thos. BENSON, of Company F, Twelfth Regiment will take place on Sunday, May 19, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 West 24th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. A detail from Company K will act as escort. The members of the Regiment now in the City are respectfully requested to attend in citizens' dress. By order, Major H. A. BOSTWICK.

BIRDSALL—In this City, on the evening of Thursday, 16th inst., after a short illness, LYDIA A., wife of Benjamin A. Birdsall.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 53 East 28th-st., on Saturday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

REICHMANN—In this City, on Thursday, 16th inst., EILEN, wife of Charles H. Reichmann.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the Presbyterian Church in 34th st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHESON—On Wednesday, May 15, of congestion of the lungs, ANDREAS HOLMES, only son of Alexander W. and Annie J. Hutcheson, aged 2 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 79 East 27th st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 16, NATHAN THOMPSON, in the 77 h year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 62 Dean-st., on Saturday, May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 15, of dropsy on the chest, JAMES CLARK, Engraver and Printer, in the 45 h year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Broadway, formerly Division-av., second door above 7th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day (Saturday,) the 18 h.

UPP—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 16th, ELLA W., daughter of Robert and Ann E. Upp, aged 4 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 378 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 19 at 1½ o'clock P. M.

PECK—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 16 ELLA VIOLA, youngest daughter of Edward H. and Susan S. Peck.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 116 Fourth place, Brooklyn.

CULVER—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 17th inst., THOMAS H. CULVER, son of the late Chatterton Culver, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday 19th inst., at the residence of his uncle, R. C. Layton, No. 27 Cheever-place, Brooklyn. The remains will be interred at Christ Church Manhasset, L. I., on Monday morning 20th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 385.—MAY 17, 1861.
28, 17, 62, 2, 34, 25, 15, 50, 21, 58, 13, 30, 8, 59.

KENTUCKY CLASS 386.—MAY 17, 1861
23, 72, 56 7, 42, 57, 62, 66, 31, 12, 35, 2, 21, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE ONLY RELIABLE HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE

THE THIRD NUMBER OF THE
"REBELLION RECORD"
READY THIS MORNING.

Supplied by all Newsmen and Bookdealers. 10 Nos. sent free to any address on receipt of $1.

G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.

SPRING.
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED!
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is curing thousands. Send for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers. No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Ireland, via Queenstown, per United States steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

MILITARY.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!
TO THE DEFENCE OF THE UNION!
FILL UP THE RANKS
of the
ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
This Regiment, organizing under the auspices of COL. ROBERT ANDERSON,
will be sent to the seat of war immediately.
RATIONS FURNISHED to all who need them from the time of enlistment. Uniforms ordered.
ONE FULL COMPANY WANTED.
An experienced Captain, having a company already organized, in this City or elsewhere, will be treated with on application to Col. J. LAFAYETTE BIKER, at the Everett House, Union square.
RECRUITING STATIONS
Company A, Capt. Anderson, Union-square Tent; Company B, Capt. Hubbell, corner of West and Cedar sts.; Company C, Capt. Hathaway corner of Avenue A and 1st-st.; Company D, Capt. Neville, Brooklyn; Company E, Capt. Bisbee, Williamsburgh; Company F, Capt. George, No. 313 2d-av.; Company G, Capt. Dockstader, corner of Thompson and 4th sts.; Company I, Capt. Tracy, Canal and West sts.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
May be sent to any of the following gentlemen: Col. Robert Anderson, Brevoort House; A. V. Stout, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Bank; Shepard Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank; Hon. F. A. Palmedge, No. 23 Chambers-st.; Ambrose R. Ely, Esq., No. 13 Gold-st. Hon. G. R. Briggs, No. 20 Exchange-place; Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall st.; Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

"DEATH TO SECESSIONISTS."
RECRUITING DEPOT,
No. 519 8TH AV.
ONE COMPANY WANTED FOR WILSON'S ACCEPTED SIXTH REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ZOUAVES.
Mr. C. Z. POND, who is forming a company for the above Regiment, will be happy to receive able-bodied recruits to a limited number, at once.

TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.—MANY of the privates of this regiment now on duty in Washington, are in need of extra under-clothing, socks, shoes, and other necessaries, not provided by the service. Merchants and others desirous of contributing to their relief, can send articles to the Twelfth Regiment Headquarters, No. 594 Broadway, third story, care of Lieut Col. H. A. WEEKS.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK CITY, AND more especially the British residents, are respectfully informed that in the Regiment of British Volunteers now forming in the City, there are many men in need of temporary aid, in the shape of underclothing. All such contributions will be thankfully acknowledged at the Head-quarters, No. 19 East Houston-st., N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

$5, $5, $5, $5,
WORCESTER'S GREAT DICTIONARY.

$5	H. W. DERBY,	$5
$5	No. 625 BROADWAY,	$5
$5	Has just received	$5
$5	100 COPIES of	$5
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$5	Bryant, Washington Irving, Mark Hopkins,	$5
$5	and others.	$5
$5	Illustrated, sheep, Library style,	$5
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$	sellers for 500 Copies.	$
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$5	H. W. DERBY, No. 625 Broadway.	$5
$5	$5, $5, $5, $5, $5	$5

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may all well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes in vigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of dis

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
Salesroom, Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK,

Embracing many valuable Horses, Brood Mares, Colts, &c., from the well-known stock farm of
R. M. WHITLOCK, ESQ.,
and others, at the Pasture and Fair Grounds
ST. ANNE'S AVENUE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
a few minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Among them may be noticed the following
THOROUGH-BREDS:

YOUNG SWEETMEAT—imported stallion, awarded the first premium at the New York State Fair at Elmira, in the fall of 1860, is five years old this spring; dark bay, fine size and great beauty, pedigree unsurpassed in Europe or America.

YOUNG REVENUE—Bay, three years old this spring; sire, "REVENUE;" dam, WHISTLE," bred by Col. GIBBONS, New Jersey, out of PATSEY ANTHONY by MARINER.

JULIA—Was bred in Alabama, bright bay, six years old this spring; is real by THUNDER'S "SCULPSE" by imported SOVEREIGN, dam by imported ALBION.

TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK.

YOUNG KEMBLE JACKSON—Trotting stallion, four years old this spring, bright bay.

BELLE OF WESTCHESTER—Black mare, free from fault, splendid roadster, very gentle, can trot close to 2 MINS. SEC.

LADY LEVERET—Dark brown mare, eight years old; sire, "OLD RATTLER;" dam, Hamiltonian mare; sire, "POST BOY," is very stylish and gentle, and trotted in 3 min. 35 sec. when five years old.

COLTS

By JUPITER, TORONTO CHIEF, IMPORTED ARABIAN, and many others; also, a celebrated matched road-team, and carriage pairs; carriages, wagons, double and single harness, clothing, &c.; also, a variety of

SHORT HORN STOCK, &c.

Catalogues, with full particulars, can be had at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

Access by Harlem Railroad, steamboat, and 3d and 2d-av. cars to Harlem Bridge.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

Trade Salerooms Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st.,
On TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, commencing at 7 o'clock.

CATALOGUE

Of a large and valuable Private Library of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,
Comprising a large number of
SPLENDIDLY-ILLUSTRATED WORKS
On Painting, Sculpture, Glass-Staining Architecture Theology, Classics, Miscellany, etc., etc.

Catalogues now ready and books on exhibition.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS. & Co., Auctioneers,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,

At Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton,
A large and general assortment of elegant household furniture, viz., rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites in brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth, centre, side and fancy tables, etageres, secretary and library bookcases, Turkish lounges and chairs, bureaux, washstands, bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses, extension-tables buffets, elegant pier mirror, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at salesroom.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A TRUSTEE (successor of J. Edgar Thompson, Esq.,) under the provisions of a mortgage deed, executed by the Pittsburgh, New-Castle & Cleveland Railroad Company to said Thompson, his successor, in the trust therein mentioned and assigned, dated the 1st day of October A. D. 1858 recorded in the Recorder's Office of Beaver Co., in Mortgage book D, pages 189, 190, 191, 192 and 193, and in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in mortgage book No. 1, pages 469, 470 471, 472, 473 and 474, will, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Pittsburgh, in said Commonwealth, in virtue and under the provisions of said mortgage, cause to be sold at public auction, the following described property, rights and franchise, to wit: The road of the said Pittsburgh New-Castle & Cleveland Railroad Company, lying and being between the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the said County of Beaver, and the town of New Castle, in said Lawrence County, being about thirteen miles in length, including the right of way, and the land occupied thereby, depot grounds, and all appurtenances belonging thereto, and all the franchises of said Company subject to the lien of a prior mortgage, made by said Company, by the name and style of the New-Castle and Darlington Railroad Company, to said County of Lawrence; recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Lawrence County, in mortgage book No. 1, pages 215, &c. Default having been made in the payment of interest on the bonds, given under said first mentioned mortgage, for a period exceeding sixty days after demand made thereof, and request having been made by the holders of at least one-half of said bonds unpaid, that such sale should be made. Terms of sale, cash

JOHN M. TIERNAN, Trustee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau st: Superb household furniture, removed from the 5th av. for convenience of sale, the property of a family moving to the country nearly all made to order by Dessoir, of the most elegant description, consisting of beautiful medalion velvet carpets, large pier mirrors, with carved gilt cornices and bases; superb real ormulu and bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures, imported from Paris; real bronze and marble clock, rosewood etageres, plate glass, parlor suite of the richest order, covered in satin, brocade, in perfect order; rich silk curtains, lace do., fancy chairs, covered with flowered satin; fine cut glass and plated ware; fine oil painted fire-screens; rosewood piano forte, 6½ octave, made by Glenn; rosewood bedstead, of high class; dressing-bureaus, shaving stands, mattresses, &c.; bed-room chairs, engravings, and other costly articles. The whole are in perfect order and been but little used. They will all be sold without any reserve. Also, elegant carved black walnut library furniture consisting of library tables, bookcases, carved chairs, upholstered in green cloth; also, a splendid double French gun and case, complete; a case of Colt's pistols, &c. Schler's.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st.—Splendid matched team of bay carriage horses, City barouche, harness, &c., the property of a gentleman going to Europe, to be sold without reserve.

A splendid team of bay carriage horses 15¾ hands high, long tails and manes, 9 and 10 years old, warranted per entire sound and kind in every respect, of which the owner's written guarantee will be given; stylish and a very desirable pair of family horses. Also a black horse 16¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; is one of the most stylish saddle horses in the City. Also an elegant barouche carriage, made to order by Wood Bros.; in perfect order; but little used. Also, silver-plated mounted harness, City built and in good condition.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE FROM A FIRST-CLASS WAREROOM.—GEORGE COOK will sell TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one of the finest stocks of furniture offered at auction this season, removed for convenience of sale, and to be positively sold to close the business. This stock embraces superb solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, black walnut and mahogany suites in plush, silk reps and hair cloth, Turkish lounges and chairs, sofas, chairs, rosewood etageres, black walnut, oak and mahogany buffets, hall stands, corner stands, extension dining tables, oak and black walnut chamber suites, centre tables, pier tables, &c.

N. B.—At private sale, a fine coupé, Rockaway, top wagon, six-seat Rockaway and road wagon.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on SATURDAY, May 18, 1861, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor, library and dining room suites in brocatel and rep, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oval mirror gas chandeliers, hair mattresses rosewood and oak centre, mahogany sofas, chairs, &c. Also, the balance of marble vases, bronzes, clocks, &c., remaining uncalled for from last sale. Also, about 30 M. Havana, domestic and German segars, to pay advance.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,

AUCTION.—BROWN & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau st., a large assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor and chamber suites, in rosewood, black walnut, and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, oak extension tables, book cases secretaries in rosewood and black walnut; lace curtains, refrigerators, crockery glass and China ware, kitchen furniture; also, Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's sewing-machines.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st.—Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, carpets, mirrors, mattresses stoves sewing machines, feather beds, ice boxes, suites in brocatel, gas fixtures, kitchenware, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OVER $10,000 WORTH OF household furniture THIS DAY, Saturday, at No. 64 West 16th-st., near 6th av., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; china, glass, silver-ware, &c. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE

WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,

Will receive proposals

For the manufacture of

CLOTHS, SATINETS,

AND

FLANNELS,

suitable for the Service and State Militia.

These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Store, can be promptly executed.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

FOR ARMY TENTS.
METHUEN DUCK.
The best article made.
READ, GARDNER & CO., Agents.
Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 38 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., Dentists, 376 Grand st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10.

TO LET.

HOUSE AT HARLEM TO LET—A TWO-story frame house and five lots, with stable, fruit trees, grapes, currants, gooseberries &c., in complete order; a most desirable residence, combining the advantages of the City and country; immediate possession given; rent, $500; situated on 125th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to H. SCHUBERT, on the opposite corner, or at No. 122 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET IN HARLEM—SPACIOUS APARTments, with all the conveniences of City and country life, immediately accessible to horse and steam cars and the boat. To a small, genteel family, the rent will be very low. Apply in the store No. 476½ Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND STABLE ON 141ST-st., between Broadway and 11th-av., overlooking Hudson River, with gas fixtures. Also, at a low rent, a 3-story brick house on 10th-av., near 153d-st. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND STORY of the new building, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., containing six splendid rooms, with gas, Croton water, &c., suitable for merchant tailor, milliner, &c. Inquire in room No. 11, up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement No. 88 John-st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 288 William-st.

TO LET—THE STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE dwelling, No. 202 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn; a good stand for any kind of business. Inquire at the office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., of GEO. A. JARVIS.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting room.

TO LET—A SMALL, THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 94 Bank-st., five rooms, water and gas, and in good order, suitable for a small family. Rent $240. Apply at No. 572 Hudson-st.

TO LET.—HALF OF A HOUSE, SIX OR SEVEN rooms, including kitchen, pleasantly situated in De Kalb-ave., Brooklyn. Apply to E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; is perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

ARMY SUPPLIES! ARMY SUPPLIES!—To let at low rates, on Broadway, corner of Park-place, opposite the Park, large rooms, with the best chance for display in the City. Apply to ALEXANDER CSTRANDER, on the premises.

BARGAINS.—RENTS TO SUIT THE TIMES. Basements, Offices and Lofts to let with or without steam power. Inquire at Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET FOR $450—HOUSE NO. 27 WEST 21st-st., near 5th-av., in fine order; just painted. Apply as per bill.

CHEAP STORE—70 FEET DEEP BROADWAY, between 32d and 33d sts. Rent $500. Apply as per bill.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated at Fishkill Landing one mile from Hudson River Railroad station, with a beautiful view of Newburgh Bay; the house is well suited for a small family, and the grounds, consisting of twelve acres ample stocked with fruit and in a perfect state of cultivation; also, a well-planted kitchen garden, and abundant stable room. To a desirable tenant, it will be let on moderate terms for a year. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the depot, and all the business parts of the village. For further particulars address BERKSHIRE, Box No. 121 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT AT NEW ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depot, and adjoining the country seat of S. R. Cutting, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DRANE, on the premises.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED country seats, with 10 to 18 acres of ground in lawn and garden, filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees; for beauty of surface and scenery unsurpassed, having a bold front of a mile on the Sound. House contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room billiard-room, bowling saloon, &c. Distant from New-York one hour by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A SUPERIOR country residence, furnished, and 5 or 20 acres of land, fine garden and fruit; the house has all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad or by steamboat. Horses and carriages with the premises if desired. For further particulars, inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 22 John st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—To let, furnished the commodious country residence of the late John La Farge, Esq., on Hempstead harbor, at Glen Cove; about two hours from New-York by steamer; lawn running to the water; fine stable, garden, fruit, shade, &c., &c. Price for the season, $1,050. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SItuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vege able garden These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No 11 Frankfort-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—A stone cottage at Irvington, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from the station, with about two acres of pleasure ground and garden; fully furnished and supplied with gas and cold water, stable and carriage house; to rent for the season at $100 per month. Apply to Prof. MOVICKAR, No 2 West 32d-st

TO LET AT FISHKILL LANDING—A FURnished house containing nine rooms, kitchen and cellars. There are seven acres of land, covered with a profusion of the choicest varieties of fruits, grass and berries. A large, early and productive vegetable garden, partly made. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to MRS. T. GLOVER, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills twenty miles from town by Railroad and two miles walk from the depot. Land, from one to 15 acres. Good garden, elegant lawn pasture and water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT NEW-HAMBURGH.—To be furnished a very desirable country place, with about 25 acres in fine order, fenced and shaded; stables, two cows, garden, &c., &c. Rent, all told, $1,250 for the season. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET.—A NICE COTTAGE HOUSE, FURnished, consisting of eleven rooms. Also, two acres of land, carriage-house and plenty of fruit; within five minutes walk of the depot, situated at Rye, N. Y., apply to WM. BEATTY, Port Chester, N. Y., or GEORGE PATTERSON, on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A VERY DEsirable furnished cottage, in the midst of extensive grounds high and healthy, with every convenience, location in Westchester County, 11 miles from 31st-st., accessible by cars and boats. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st

FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSEKEEPING, and in excellent order, lower part of a house delightfully located; gas, Croton, flower garden; one small family in house. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALL, 333 Broadway, in music-store.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT NEWPORT, A very desirable furnished house and stable, near the Ocean House. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the depot. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—A VERY BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE house, in a good neighborhood, furnished; rent $75 per month. Address J. B. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

CASH—HOMESTEAD WANTED—FROM 5 to 25 acres with good buildings, and not over 30 miles from the City, is wanted for 3 years by an excellent tenant. No land speculator need apply. A fair rent will be paid, or will purchase if very low, for cash, if unincumbered. $1,000 in cash will be paid for a three years' lease. Address Box No. 3,121 Post office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, FOR NOT less than 6 months, a large, furnished country or farm house, with several acres of land attached; must be within 20 miles of the City, near or on the North or Harlem River and withal to be had at a moderate price or rent. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,270 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, with a gallery for paintings. Address T. A. G., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

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ALL SIZES ON HAND AND TO ORDER, BY
HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No 97 Duane-st., New-York Ornamental Painters on Silk, &c.
BUNTING BY THE YARD OR PIECE.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.
Just received by *Kitty Floyd*
Red, White and Blue Buntings, 18 inch,
In Store and for Sale by
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STANDS NOS 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
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SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres, and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade-trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large, two-story, rural Gothic 56x45 feet, built within the last five years. In the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desireable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars, apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York, or to
WILLIAM HILL,
Proprietor of the Mansion House, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKLAND LAKE ROCKLAND County, N. Y., a large and commodious dwelling-house (lately occupied as a residence by Leonard W. Fitch,) containing all the modern improvements, with barn and out-houses attached and about 7 acres of land, beautifully situated about half-way between the lake and steamboat landing at the Hudson, and only about three minutes' walk from each. The house is nearly new and commands a fine view of both river and lake. There is a large vineyard, containing about 3 800 vines, and a great variety of choice fruit and shrubbery, on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm of about 30 acres of land, adjoining the above premises, with a good and substantial dwelling-house and barn, and a large apple orchard and other fruit upon the premises.

ALSO,

A pleasant and commodious dwelling-house, with tenant house and out-houses and about one acre of land, situated on the top of the Lake Landing Hill.

ALSO,

A store, shed and dwelling-house, lately occupied by Leonard F. Fitch suitable for hotel or store business, and in a very desirable location in Rockland Lake Village.

ALSO,

The undivided half of a house and lot of about 2 acres, with a lake front of about 400 feet, and the undivided half of leasehold premises adjoining, with a lake front of about 100 feet. These premises are very desirable for any person wishing to engage in the ice business.

ALSO,

At Littleton, Grafton County, New-Hampshire, 2 lots which join each other, containing about 33½ acres. On the premises are a pleasant and commodious dwelling-house and out-houses, and a variety of choice fruit.

For particulars, inquire of
JOHN W. GILCHREST,
Assignee of Leonard F. Fitch,
No. 4 Harrison st., Brooklyn, or of his Agent,
L. F. FITCH, at Rockland Lake N. Y.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, Greenwich town, twenty-nine miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—one hour and ten minutes from 27th-st. depot—spacious house thoroughly furnished, situated on high ground; splendid land and water view; very ornamental grounds and shrubbery; great abundance of choice fruit; every desirable location, fine garden, &c. Location unequaled for health and freedom from all objections. Will be sold at a bargain, stock and fixtures included. For terms and description, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 3 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 13 miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT OF 14 acres for sale or to let, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, in the mansion, which is handsomely furnished; five-house filled; garden planted; one span of horses, two pleasure wagons; one cow, good milker; fine lot of poultry &c., 45 minutes' from New York by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS H. GARRETSON, Atty &c. Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF 2 ACRES of land, (with a new house,) suitable for a public house or a private residence, on Harlem River, with private dock. Also, private stable in 128th-st. near 2d-av. Also, house in West 50th st. Also, house in Harlem, beautifully situated. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No 49 3d-av.

AT NEWARK.—TO LET UNFURNISHED, A most desirable place in Newark, five minutes' walk from the several depots of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, may be leased from 1st of June to the 1st of April, 1862. A very convenient for boarding purposes. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank

FOR SALE OR EXCHAAGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR TO LET—A very desirable house, with about one acre of land attached well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. House contains all modern improvements. Forty-five minutes from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence, delightfully situated, with eight acres of land, fine garden, abundance of fruit, grapes, &c. House either furnished or unfurnished. Distant one hour's ride by rail from City Hall. Inquire of M. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) FOR SALE or to let for the season, at Peekskill, in view of the river and Highlands. A new house, with 12 rooms, fine garden, abundance of small fruit, barn and outhouses, near the depôt on Washington-st. S. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine st

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE DEPOT—A fine place of five acres, handsomely laid out; a large stone house, two stories and attic; modern improvements. Will be exchanged for unencumbered City property. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL house, containing eight rooms, with an under cellar, large lot; situated on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Annsdale Station. Excellent neighborhood. Price $1,500. G. A. COLE, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety within an hour of Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 59 William st., N. Y., 9 to 10 A. M.; 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—HOUSE AND LOT in Ellis place, Sing Sing; lot 60 by 138; house 34 by 34, and wing; two-story and basement, brick front, twelve rooms in all; five years old. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, ABOUT AN hour's distance from the City by rail road or steamboat, a very commodious house furnished, with a few acres of land, perfectly healthful; excellent bathing, &c. Apply at No. 28 Merchants Exchange.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT PORT HAMILton, with five acres of ground, fronting the Bay, with carriage-house, ice house, &c. Inquire at No. 68 Liberty-st., Room No. 12, second floor. A. B. VANDERPOEL.

FOR SALE—AT NEWPORT, ONE OF THE MOST desirable cottage residences, excellent house and stable in complete order. Price $17,500. For particulars, address Box No. 1,648 New-York Post-office.

TO LET AT YONKERS.—HANDSOME HOUSE, all modern improvements, five minutes' from depot. Rent, $600. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET IN RAHWAY, N. J.—A HOUSE SUITable for a moderate family; has every convenience for a country house; near depôt; rent low to a good tenant, $250. Apply to JNO. R. ROSS, Rahway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

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351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. 351
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE AND RODS,
GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS,
REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.,
now offering at prices below the cost of importation. Wholesale and retail.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
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351 BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, 351
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,
of our own manufacture, now offering at very low prices. Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.
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Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH-ST.,
(Opposite Madison Park,)
Will open on MONDAY, the 13th inst., new lots of
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FROM
AUCTION.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, CORSETS and SMALL WARE.

N. B.—100 lots Flouncing Lace, and Black Lace Shawls and Mantillas, from auction, will be opened this week and sold at reduced prices.

A TTRACTIVE AND ELEGANT DISPLAY OF
PARIS NOVELTIES,
IN LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS,
At the
UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No 491 Broadway.
The most tasteful and fashionable Mantles, in French Lace, Silk or Cloth, at prices to suit the times.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash
VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

A FAMILY HAVE TWO NEAT FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; gas and bath. No. 104 Waverley-place, near Washington Parade-ground.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will let two very pleasant rooms on second floor, and one on the third, furnished, with board, to three couples, or single gentlemen. All the comforts of a home will be furnished. References exchanged. Address W. L., Madison-square Post-office, or inquire at No. 644 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, may obtain handsome rooms en suite, or single, with board, in a small agreeable family, where may be had a comfortable and pleasant home, by applying at No. 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—ONE SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on the first floor, with two or three single ones to let, with or without board, in a first-class private house, No. 55 East 28th-st., very convenient to cars and stages; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RE-siding at No. 154 West 43d st., between Broadway and 8th-av., would dispose of two large rooms to two or three single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with board. References required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing two doors from Union-square, would let three or four rooms, handsomely furnished. Reference required. Address J. B. S., No. 1,214 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT board, a pleasant front room, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at No. 42 West Washington-place, near 6th-av., and convenient to the cars and stages.

BOARDING.—ROOMS WITH BOARD MAY BE had at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park. The location is desirable, being quiet, central and easy of access by stage or cars.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 36 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor, with every convenience, to let to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN STONE house No. 81 Sands-st., elevated and airy location, 6 minutes from Fulton ferry; a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can have a large and pleasant room, with ample closets, gas and register; an excellent table; hot and cold baths; small and select family; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEAUtiful pleasant rooms can be had by single gentlemen or families, at No 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st., only five minutes' walk from Wall st. Ferry. References given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. House first-class. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR Gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house handsomely located with all the modern improvements between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; rooms both large and small; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow st

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No 4 Willow st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. House first-class. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. A strictly private family will let a parlor and bedroom, communicating or a single room, with breakfast, if required. The house is new, has all the modern improvements, and is situated in an excellent neighborhood; convenient to the 4th-av. stages and 34th-av. railroad. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 221 East 30th-st.

ELEGANT AND PRIVATE BOARD.—ROOMS delightful, large and airy, en suite or single, bath-room, gas &c location finest in Brooklyn; five minutes from Wall and South ferries, affording a delightful change from the busy City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Private table if desired; washing can be done in the house Terms low. No. 157 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very respectable family, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house-keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, D., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 22 WEST 29th-st., having made an extensive addition to her house, can accommodate a few more boarders on or before May 1; two new suites of rooms, three single rooms and an entire parlor floor all elegantly furnished, are yet to be disposed of; table and style of housekeeping unexceptionable.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City, will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—A SUITE OF ELegantly furnished rooms, suitable for a first-class family, or a party of friends, can be obtained, with private table served in the best style. Also, rooms

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DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $100 and upwards; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall st.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, May 27, instant, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
20 shares Com. Exchange Insurance Company..$50 each
30 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co..... 50 each
20 shares Hanover Insurance Company..... 50 each
20 shares Com. Exchange Bank..... 100 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank..... 100 each
$10,000 Mississippi and Missouri R. R. 1st mtg. bonds.
(The above hypothecated.)

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars without fractions. One per cent of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an Assistant Treasurer at Boston Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the confidential showing such deposits must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to reject bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia on or before the twenty-fifth day of May now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit to the first of July next will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depository with whom the original was deposited.

Proposals under this circular should be inclosed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificate as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for the purchase of the road, will cease on the 30th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipt will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trust receipt already issued, remaining unpaid on the 26th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of four per cent mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered the dividends of the Erie Railway Company having ceased to interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Nassau-st. NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of the next election, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Henry Stokes,	John S. Williams,
Daniel Burtnett,	Edmund Coffin,
Henry A. Kerr,	John S. Harris,
Denton Pearsall,	James H. Henry,
Edward Haight,	Leonard M. Thorn,
Jacob Harsen,	Robert S. Bunsing.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Adolmour W. King,	Cyrus W. Loder,
	John Baker

WAt a subsequent meeting HENRY STOKES, Esq., was duly reelected President.

C. S. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company is limited to July 1, 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $800 now ready for delivery at the office of the Company, in Cleveland or to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 25 William st., New York.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW YORK, May 14, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.

By order of the Board
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.

W. F. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th st., corner of South 3d st., on MONDAY, the 24 day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a board of directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

D WIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and re opened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.

By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED against negotiating any notes purporting to be signed or indorsed by me, JACOB VANDERPOEL, No. 105 Madison-av.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH,
No. 753 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for infants, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (46th edition, 496 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers) their recipes and specialties; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 56 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Mercal Review, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.

DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,

BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET FEMALE FRIEND.—A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $5 in package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MAN WITH dismayed and broken down constitutions resulting from over excess and indulgence is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure by use of "TRISEMAR" Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.) New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Fourth-st., New-York, and by F. Worthington, No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 900th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Send at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st. (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—$20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of exposure, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it a duty in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Dexter's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
UNION, No. 121 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp 300. Price $1. BURNTON, No. 456 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on the structure of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARIS'S GREAT RENOVATOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervousness, lost manhood, impotency, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNE,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 31 day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29 in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R., said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
D. A. NASH, Clerk.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture; in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No 217 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 655 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!
DEATH—DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!	DEATH!
DISEASE!	DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS	FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR FIFTHS	FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences

IN

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
LANGOR,
NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Dimness of Vision,
Impotency and Insanity,
Pallid Countenance,
Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush &c., &c.,
CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. I do not misconstrue their meaning. It has been transmitted to your children. You are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 18 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 60, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The family physician you deceive may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

BRING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT

IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX.
IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
DESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character, open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence. The

PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by those eminent and truthful of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over-taxation of powers, IT REANIMATES. Its effects are more pressing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other Stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
NON RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ABUSE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing
IN YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor immediate in its action, free from all injurious properties, and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, Hotel, Post, express office or store.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE.
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.
FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Buchu is composed of Buchue, Cubebs and Juniper Berries selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

PREPARED *In Vacuo*,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST.,
Below Chesnut,
Where all letters must be addressed,
Sold in New-York at wholesale by
SCHIFFELIN, BROS. & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS.
WARD, CLOSE & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.,
And wholesale and retail by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S,"
TAKE NO OTHER.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
ADVICE GRATIS.
CURES GUARANTEED.

NOTE.—Depôt No 104 South-10th-st. Send, call or write at once. The medicine adapted to each and every case WILL BE PREPARED if necessary, entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.

THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED, OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BETT THOMAS, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations)	75

For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. H. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PRINCE ALBERT,
W. FROWER, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool	$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns	35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway	30

Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.

RETURN TICKETS
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 11.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which besides other results, tend to the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

FOR HAVANA.
The splendid steamship
COLUMBIA
Capt. SAM'L WHITING,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, May 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Key Vesta, for Havana.
Mails will be made up at the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
This ship will be ARMED and carry an extra complement of men.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 18,
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, May 25,
ETNA	SATURDAY, June 1,

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, north River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75
Second Cabin to London	$40
Steerage	$30
Return Tickets, good for six months	90

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HEINRICH KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship FARNAK, Capt. F. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City on
SATURDAY, May 18
SATURDAY, May 25
SATURDAY, June 1
SATURDAY, June 8
SATURDAY, June 15
SATURDAY, June 22
SATURDAY, July 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Nassau	$15
To Havana	50

For freight or passage apply to
H. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 252 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.
11.25 A. M. fast Express train from 26th st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURROWS, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—ORANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot at Hunter's Point.
Passengers going East leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York, at
8.00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3.30 P. M. for Hicksville.
4.30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
5.30 P. M. for Patchogue.
6.30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 and 5 P. M. 7:25, 10:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:26 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 8 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M. 6:20 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

TWELFTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, May 11.

Congress met to-day at noon, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, the Secretary read the journals of the previous day, which were approved.

On reading the journals it was announced that Freeland Cobb had, in compliance with the resolution offered on yesterday by Mr. BARNWELL, appointed Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, on the Finance Committee; Mr. BOCKINGHAM, of Virginia, on the Judiciary Committee; and Mr. STARKE, of Virginia, on the Military Committee; and Mr. CONRAD presented memorials in relation to claims, which were appropriately referred to the Committee on Claims and Patents.

Mr. GRAHAM, of Texas, presented a certified copy of a joint resolution adopted by the Texas Legislature, which he desired to have read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Resolution is as follows:

Judiciary Committee.

A joint resolution in relation to the establishment of an Admiralty Court of the State of Texas at Galveston, and such other places on the coast as commerce requires.

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas*, That the Government is willing to accept the Confederate Court for the State of Texas, and that it will be expedient to establish a District Court of the Confederate States in the city of Galveston, and such other places on the coast of this State as commerce requires.

SEC. 2. The Delegates of the State of Texas in the Congress of the Confederate States are hereby requested to use all their influence to accomplish the above objects, and a duly certified copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of the Delegates, and this joint resolution shall be in force from its passage.

The President, after the call on the Committees

THE EXPEDITION TO HARPER'S FERRY.

Gen. BUTLER still in Washington.

Gen. BUTLER and staff, of the New-Jersey Brigade, also visited the Sixty-ninth, and partook of the hospitalities of Col. CORCORAN and Father MOONEY. Gen. BUTLER, in response to a sentiment offered by Father MOONEY, made an eloquent and patriotic address.

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The Guard are well quartered at the old Arsenal, Central Park. Twenty cadets are kept constantly at work altering garments and fitting them to the men. The regiment is willing and anxious to serve two years, unless sooner discharged. Several, who have been in the United States service a long time, have joined the corps within a few days.

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Colonel, Mr. WOOD; Lieutenant-Colonel, Mr. MEYER; Major, Mr. KRUMBHAAR; Adjutant, Lieutenant, JAMES S. THOMPSON; Surgeon, WILLIAM JACKSON; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. KOPPEL; Quartermaster, Lieutenant, THOMAS M. BUNKER; Commissary, Lieutenant, HENRY C. FASSETT.

At the Navy-yards, yesterday, matters were comparatively quiet. One or two Capt. WARD'S dollia have been sent with an accident, returned, and some slight repairs effected, and sailed again. The steam tugs Resolute received a position to be ready for service. The expenditure of the Department of the Interior, under the new Secretary, has been made to the amount of $1,000 per week, as they now anticipate doing, for some weeks to come. An effort has been made to have the Government Printing Office, when the full complement of hands are employed, do the work of the Department, but it is found impracticable. The Secretary of War has not been pressed for clerks, and no other business offering, the Congress went into secret session.

Secrecy has been removed from the following act:

An act to make further provision for the public defence.

Whereas, War exists between the United States and the Confederate States, and *whereas*, The public welfare may require the acceptance of volunteer forces in addition to the regular military force authorized by law at the present session of Congress, therefore

Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the President of the Confederate States be authorized to receive into service, such companies, battalions or regiments, either mounted or on foot, as may tender themselves, and the service required, without delay for a formal call upon the respective States, to serve for such time as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. Such volunteer forces as may be accepted under this act, except herein as otherwise provided, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of the act entitled "An act to provide for the public defence," and be entitled to all the allowances provided therein, and when mustered into the service they may be attached to such divisions, brigades, or regiments as the President may direct, or ordered upon such independent or detached service as the President may deem expedient:—PROVIDED, however, that battalions and regiments may be enlisted from States, for the Confederacy, to serve for such time as the President may direct.

Officers

Sec. 3. The President shall be authorized to commission all officers entitled to commissions of such volunteers as may be received under the provisions of this act; and upon the request of the officer commanding such volunteer regiment, battalion or company, the President may attach a supernumerary officer to each company, and for such time as the Regimental Army for that purpose, and for such time as the President may direct.

Col. DIX BOWER, of New-York, arrived to day and tendered the services of his regiment to day war. It is not known whether they will be accepted. He offers fourteen hundred men.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, May 15.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, introduced a resolution in reference to establishing a District Court in Virginia.

Mr. SMITH, of South Carolina, introduced a bill for the protection of the inland tribes south of Kansas.

The business transacted otherwise was unimportant.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

It is said that nearly all the chief officers of the United States army stationed in California, and at all points on the Pacific coast, will be recalled. The exigencies of the service at the seat of war make their presence in California of little importance. As the bill has not been printed, no other business offering, the Congress went into secret session.

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Gen. BUTLER, of Fort Monroe, Virginia, has been wintering from the soil of Maryland, if promptly vacated will completely command the lower town and encampment of Harper's Ferry. Leo.

Gov. HICKS' remonstrance, that the Virginia troops have been withdrawn from the soil of Maryland, is reported to be untrue, accompanied by her gubernatorial manager, Mr. WOOD, and by Mrs. GUNSLEY and Mrs. DENISON. On Saturday next the German regiment, will be presented on the corps this afternoon, in front of the City Hall, by Hon. Judge DALY. Orders were received yesterday to vaccinate

IMPORTANT TO SURGEONS.

A Naval Medical Board, consisting of Surgeons BLEASDALE, LOCKWOOD and WILKINSON, has been ordered to convene at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, to examine candidates for admission into the medical corps of the navy, on the first of June.

This will afford an excellent opportunity for competent, enterprising young men, as the number of vacancies is unprecedentedly large, in consequence of resignations, to enter the navy, as the number of vacancies to be filled is very few.

Candidates, who must be between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age, should make application to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, stating their ages, places of residence and birth, with testimonials of moral character.

The pay of an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, when at sea, is about $112 a month. Further information can be obtained at the Naval Hospital.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GEN. BUTLER STILL IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. BUTLER is still here. He has received a large number of visitors to-day. Up to an early hour this afternoon he had not received instructions. He spent much time to-day with Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War.

A leading New-York firm has agents here, who offer to supply any amount of clothing to provisions for Treasury notes. They offer to furnish an Admiralty Court for the State of Texas, at Galveston, and such other places on the coast as commerce requires.

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LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

VISIT OF MRS. LINCOLN TO THE PARK BARRACKS.

Yesterday forenoon the encampment in the City Hall park enjoyed the honor of a visit from Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the President of the United States, accompanied by the Misses Lincoln, and Mrs. DENISON, which always present a neat and tidy appearance, had received an extra polish, and were in a condition to reflect credit upon the soldiers quartered there, and to elicit the warmest praise, even from so good a critic as Mrs. LINCOLN. Previous to the arrival of the distinguished visitor, the soldiers, to the number of nearly 2,000, had been drawn up in line, extending two deep around the whole length of the inclosure, and facing a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen who had obtained tickets of admission. At 11½ o'clock Mrs. LINCOLN arrived at the entrance in an open barouche, accompanied by her husband, Lieutenant, JAMES S. THOMPSON; Assistant Surgeon, WILLIAM JACKSON; Lieutenant, JAMES M. BUNKER; Lieutenant Commanding, THOMAS M. HOME Street. The following officers have reported for her: Lieutenant Commanding, THOMAS M. Assistant Surgeon, WILLIAM JACKSON; Lieutenant, JAMES S. THOMPSON; Lieutenant, JAMES M. BUNKER